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American Aid to Britain Urged by Harvard Daily; Berlin Damaged by R.A.F.

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 26, 1940

In New England: Harvard Daily Urges Aid

The Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily, which took an isolationist position during the 1939-40 academic year, reversed itself today and came out strongly for American aid to Great Britain. [Details: Page 13.]

The Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, formed to dispose of lumber felled in the September, 1938, hurricane, announced the sale of 425,000,000 board feet of softwood lumber—probably the largest single sale of lumber ever made. [Details: Page 14.]

President Roosevelt wrote Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts in appreciation of the Governor's proposal that men returning from military or naval training be made eligible for unemployment compensation benefits. [Details: Page 14.]

A report by a Chicago administrative service which advocated a town manager form of government for Brookline, Mass., was greeted with mixed reactions from municipal employees and civic groups. [Details: Page 14.]

American Legion Convention news and pictures: Pages 1, 13, 14, and 15.

War Summary: R. A. F. Claims Much Damage

R. A. F. bombers, claiming greater damage inflicted in an exchange of aerial bombarding attacks with Germany, claimed heavy hits on railway and power stations and other military objectives in Berlin. [Details: Page 6.]

Attacks on London for the 19th consecutive night found Central London escaping heavy damage such as that felt on previous attacks. German long-range guns from across the Channel shelled the English port of Dover for an hour, causing two fatalities.

Strike at Bethlehem Steel Shipyard

Baltimore, Md. (AP)—The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C. I. O.) struck at the Sparrows Point Shipbuilding Division of the Bethlehem Steel Company, currently engaged in filling large national defense orders. The strike followed a breakdown in negotiations over wages and union recognition.

In Washington: Japan Denied Scrap Iron

President Roosevelt ordered restriction on exports of scrap iron and steel which will permit them after Oct. 16 to go only to countries of the Western Hemisphere and to Great Britain. [Details: Page 1.]

The House Appropriations Committee recommended an additional $1,469,993,636 in cash and contract authorizations to bring the nation's army to 1,399,441 men by next July. [Details: Financial Page.]

The House granted $35,000 to the Dies Committee to continue its investigations of un-American activities until the end of the year. The Committee previously had received $200,000 since it was formed in 1938.

The Defense Commission announced that $3,000,000,000 of commercial bank funds was available to finance emergency defense plant construction, an amount it said was "several times that which at present is believed required."

Army officials predicted that the record-breaking influx of recruits would give the Army its immediate objective of 375,000 regulars by mid-November, well ahead of original schedule.

Bent on keeping political plums on the spoils counter to themselves Senators of both parties joined hands in voting, 37-30, an amendment to the Ramspeck bill, which now would exclude several classifications from the proposed blanketing of some 200,000 more Government jobs under civil service.

At Dakar: Attackers Bow to Defeat

Dakar episode closed ingloriously yesterday with the withdrawal of General de Gaulle and his French-British force from that strategic African base in face of resistance from the French authorities on land. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

British explanation was that the British force had no intention of attacking Frenchmen, but were only present in case of Italian or German interference.

De Gaulle explanation was he was unwilling to force the issue against French resistance.

Cause of failure was attributed largely to British failure to stop three French cruisers that recently were allowed to pass without hindrance via Gibraltar from Toulin to Dakar and the severe bombing of Gibraltar by French planes on two consecutive days.

In the Far East: Japan Pushes Indo-China Moves

In the Far East, Japan pushed ahead with military moves for control of French Indo-China, while watching Washington closely because of stiffening opposition. Tokyo dispatches said Japan would join the Berlin-Rome Axis if the United States entered the European war on Britain's side. [Details: Pages 1 and 7.]

Bombing of Haiphong, Indo-China port, and the landing near there of 2,000 troops followed reported lessening of tension on the northern frontier.

United States Ambassador Joseph Grew in Tokyo reportedly lodged 10 protests against Japanese actions in China.

The Japanese Navy launched a new warship, the Uji.

Bata Shoe Instructors Must Leave U. S.

Washington (AP)—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson announced that he had refused to renew visitors' permits for 59 alien officers and employees of the Bata Shoe Company of Belcamp, Md. Mr. Jackson said at a press conference that all must leave upon expiration of their permits. The Bata workers were admitted about a year ago under a blanket permit which allowed up to 100 Czechoslovakians to be admitted as "instructors."

Root Assails Independent Committee

New York (AP)—Oren Root, Jr., chairman of the Associated Willkie Clubs of America, declared that the recently organized Independent Committee to support a third term for President Roosevelt was "largely made up of office holders, or former office holders, under the New Deal." Mr. Root's statement said, in part: "The so-called Independent Committee to support a third term . . . is an obvious effort to offset the tremendous groundswell among independent voters for Willkie, as manifested in the Willkie Clubs, the Democrats for Willkie, and other independent groups."

Virgin Islands Act To Control Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—Confronted with a rising tide of juvenile delinquency, Gov. Lawrence W. Cramer and the Island Legislature set aside the Queen Louise Home as a temporary refuge for erring youth.

Several public-spirited citizens have offered their services in getting a parental school started and maintained in the new juvenile center. Their hope is that the United States Government or philanthropists will come to the aid of the islanders and erect a permanent school.

For the past several years the executive and legislative branches of the Virgin Islands Government have been endeavoring to establish a suitable parental school. Lack of funds locally is given for the failure to do so. Conditions have steadily grown worse.

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Commander

Milo J. Warner

Toledo, Ohio, attorney unanimously elected to head American Legion for coming year.

Legion Picks Ohio Attorney As New Chief

In a wildly enthusiastic session, the American Legion unanimously elected Milo J. Warner, Toledo, Ohio, attorney, today to serve as National Commander for the ensuing year. The election followed the most spirited campaign of recent Legion history.

Impetus for the Warner landslide was given when Lynn U. Stambaugh of North Dakota, himself prominently mentioned for the post, placed Mr. Warner's name in nomination.

Details: Page 13

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Last vestige of isolationism was forthrightly swept aside by the American Legion in the closing session of its 22nd annual convention here today when by an overwhelming vote delegates rejected an enervating amendment and, in the greatest enthusiasm shown during the entire meeting, adopted a resolution demanding that the United States stop shipping war goods to aggressors and urging every co-operation with those resisting aggression, specifically naming Great Britain and China.

The delegates, jamming Symphony Hall, were brought to their feet when Judge Wilbur Alter of Colorado, chairman of the Legion's Foreign Relations Committee, read, in a commanding voice, the strongly worded resolution which pointed out that by resisting aggression Britain and China are preserving our own peace.

Judge Thomas Quinn of Natick, Mass. immediately offered an amendment which, while quite carefully worded, in essence called for strong national defense, support of the Monroe Doctrine and neutrality.

This was quickly opposed by Alfred P. Kelley, state commander of Oregon, who in one of the most moving speeches of the convention, asserted that the World has greatly changed since the Legion met in Chicago a year ago and supported neutrality.

Asks for Idealism

"The people," he told his cheering comrades, "don't want some mealy-mouth stand of appeasement from us. They want straightforward leadership geared to the times in which we now live.

"We are not really neutral. We know that Great Britain must win if we are to preserve our way of living. They are fighting our battle for us. It is up to us to help in every way we can.

"I have," Mr. Kelley said, pausing for dramatic effect, "two sons of war age. It is the greatest testimonial of my sincerity that I can offer when I say that I believe the well being of all that I hold dearest will best be served by adoption of this plain, strong resolution.

"Strength, courage, idealism," Mr. Kelley fairly shouted, "will give us peace. Weakness, fear, appeasement will bring us war!"

Other speakers supported Mr. Kelley's view, some openly declaring their abhorrence of the dictators and their readiness to fight again for the democratic ideals they defended in 1917.

When the question on the Amendment was put by National Commander Raymond J. Kelly the chorus of "No" shook the building. When the question of adopting the Alter resolution was put the emphatic "yes" nearly took the roof off, the opposition mustering but three or four "noes."

Thus vanished the Legion's policy of strict hands off foreign affairs, a policy that has traditionally dominated Legion affairs for the last 16 years of its 21-years existence.

Dakar Upsets British Plan; Shift by Germany Seen

Talks in Berlin linked to Italian and Spanish action on policy in the Mediterranean.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 26—Even here in Berlin where news is probably more skillfully concealed than in any other major capital of the world the impression is increasing that something has happened which is changing the character of the war and precipitating it into a new phase.

Whether the much advertised offensive against England has been definitely abandoned is a matter for speculation which should never be attempted without giving due weight to the German genius for surprise in military matters.

But the impression gains ground here that for reasons which can only be guessed in this Capital the eyes of German military planners have turned toward the Mediterranean area as the next field of effort.

One sits here in the middle of intensive diplomatic discussions without the slightest information as to their real character. Your correspondent moves daily in and out of his hotel among groups of Spanish uniforms knowing only by their continued presence past the scheduled date for their departure that important negotiations involving nations on the periphery of the Axis are going on.

Details Planned in Advance

The most logical explanation derivable here of the comings and goings between Rome, Berlin, and Madrid is that with a shift in military plans it has become necessary to decide in advance all details of political plans for the future of the Mediterranean area including the disposition of the French Colonies.

If the current writings in the controlled German press can be taken as any indication of the trend of thinking in high quarters one would assume that clear delimitations of future spheres of influence are rapidly approaching completion.

From such sources one would judge that a distinction has been drawn in the Balkan area between

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Withdrawal from Dakar halts British plan to block Axis extension of African control.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 26—The failure of the de Gaulle-British expedition to Dakar constitutes a serious setback to the progress of the Free French movement in Africa.

It is an almost equally serious setback to the British in the war against Germany and Italy.

Success at Dakar would have meant that one of the most important strategic positions in the whole African Continent would have come under British control. But both the "Free French" and the British forces have now had to withdraw from the region of Dakar, apparently after a naval engagement which proved the strength of the French fortifications and the armed forces at this naval base.

An official communiqué announcing the withdrawal attributed failure of the expedition to three main facts:

De Gaulle Expected Uprising

1. General de Gaulle had good reason to believe that a large portion of the French population of Senegal supported the "Free French" movement and would welcome his arrival. Apparently, however, either the strength of this support for General de Gaulle was overestimated or the Vichy authorities in French West Africa were able to forestall any uprising.

2. British action in permitting the three cruisers which left Toulon some time ago to pass through Gibraltar and proceed to Dakar was probably the real key to failure of the expedition.

For these ships not only reinforced the naval strength of Dakar harbor but apparently also brought strong military reinforcements which enabled the French Governor to hold his own population well in hand, in addition to

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

British abandon drive for Dakar: Page 5.

U. S. Food for Europe Seen As Only Tightening Its Chains

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Americans are asking whether or not they should help feed and clothe the destitute in European lands, occupied by Nazi armies. Many of the most competent observers, whose hearts are by no means hard, believe that such aid would not be a real service to the suffering populations.

The Apostle Paul wrote, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him." One of the most remarkable illustrations of British liberty and democracy is the fact that in current British periodicals a few Britishers openly advocate that food be sent to the enemy.

The Nazi attitude toward mercy, on the other hand, is portrayed by Herr Hitler thus: Some "generals want to behave as knights. I have no use for knights. . . . I shall shirk from nothing. . . . The war will be unbelievably bloody and grim. My motto is, 'Destroy by every means.' So called international laws will not check me. . . . One is either a German or a Christian. You can't be both."

Nazi Aims and Methods

Those are Nazi methods. Nazi aims as expressed by Herr Hitler, declare that "Germany will be Germany only when it is Europe as well. . . . We, as the true chosen people, shall become the masters of the earth."

Faced by such facts, many Americans find themselves in a very difficult dilemma. They are very much inclined to give aid to innocent victims of Nazi ruthlessness. They feel that hungry women and children should be fed. Their own food doesn't taste right when they think of scores of thousands hungry in Poland, Belgium, Holland, France. They want to rise above prejudices and help Europe's little ones.

But if they give aid, will they not be helping the Nazis, who aim to dominate the whole world and destroy all liberty, humaneness and Christianity? Acting in the name of love and Christian convictions will they not aid a ruthless group of revolutionists to destroy all love and outlaw all Christianity?

Warning America

Maj. George Fielding Eliot, a distinguished news commentator, answers that question in a current New York Herald Tribune, by saying:

"This appeal (for help) we must in our own higher interests, in the interests of our American way of life, steel our hearts to resist."

Because the Nazis have replenished their stocks from the occupied areas, "Germany still has supplies, but they cannot last forever. There must come a day of reckoning, when these reserves run short, so the sea power of Great Britain (with its blockade) still stands between Adolf Hitler and the domination of the world.

"One reason for starvation, present and to come, is Germany's looting of all available supplies, and if we send more into the ter-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

U.S. Ban on Scrap Exports Cuts Out Supply for Japan; Tokyo Hesitates Over Axis

Japan weighs effect in America of tie with Nazis and Italy in foreign policy.

TOKYO, Sept. 26 (AP)—A qualified informant said today it is expected that Japan would actively support Germany if the United States should enter the European war.

He said the Japanese Government finally is convinced that the United States is unalterably opposed to Japan's "legitimate" expansion in the Orient.

By Randall Gould

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just returned to Shanghai from Tokyo.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 26—Japan, pushing into French Indo-China but still undecided on whether to join the Berlin-Rome Axis, visibly hesitates under the impact of several diplomatic and economic blows understood to have been delivered by the United States during the past few days.

United States Ambassador Joseph Grew submitted to Tokyo a total of 10 protests, it is reliably reported, against various handicaps and discriminations imposed by Japan on American trade in China.

A secret cable to Washington from the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai disclosed unfair Japanese monopolistic and restrictive practices. Seizures are reported flagrant, especially of eggs from the interior.

The American loan of $25,000,000 to China in exchange for tungsten electrified Shanghai today and disquieted Tokyo. Chinese currency immediately strengthened. A wave of rumors sprang up concerning America's increasingly drastic Far Eastern policy.

Awaits Word on Bases

Tokyo uneasily awaited definite word on the prospective use of Singapore and other Pacific bases by the United States Navy.

British - Australian - American discussions in Washington vitally affect Japan's prospects of being able to capitalize on Europe's war for expansion into the Netherlands Indies or even farther afield into Australia and New Zealand.

This Far Eastern period of decision could easily turn the tide of battle in Africa, and possibly in Britain. Japan as an active ally of Germany and Italy would bring to bear the world's third largest Navy.

Britain cannot spare enough ships from the Atlantic and Mediterranean to safeguard passage of foodstuffs and Anzacs to the battle line in Egypt. Japan even might cut Australia and New Zealand off from the route around the Cape of Good Hope.

Under such circumstances, Tokyo must know Washington's intentions. Berlin is exerting vigorous efforts to bring Japan in as a full ally. German "fifth columnists" are understood to be exerting their strongest pressure throughout Japan under the direction of Ambassador Eugene Ott.

As a former military attaché, Ambassador Ott built up contacts in the Japanese War and Foreign Offices. His influence is also marked

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Both sides claim advantage in French Indo-China: Page 7.

By a Staff Artist

Japan in Indo-China

Haiphong reported bombed as Japanese troops land nearby. Frontier "invasion" on north marks time.

American loan to China of $25,000,000 is a step in halt on Japan's aggression.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—President Roosevelt today forbade all export of iron and steel scrap except to Great Britain and the Western Hemisphere in a move recognized here as a direct challenge to Japanese aggression.

Stressing the fact that the move has the approval of the State Department and was made after the President had spent long hours in consultation on the growing tension in the Far East, the White House said that the ban would become effective on Oct. 16.

Still greater significance was added to the embargo by the fact that the United States has just agreed to lend $25,000,000 to the Chinese Government. This loan is ostensibly to enable the United States to build up its supply of tungsten, but its actual purpose, according to State Department sources, is to put a further stumbling bock in the path of Japanese aggression in the Far East.

The impact and direction of the embargo was heightened by the obvious exception made in the case of Great Britain. There are also reports, unconfirmed as yet, that Vice-President Garner's return to Washington came as a result of President Roosevelt's intention of consulting the nation's political leaders on the seriousness of the current American-Japanese tension.

Japan Talks of Retaliation

Such a move is judged as likely here in view of the fact that Tokyo has made it clear that it would regard the imposition of an embargo upon scrap metal as an unfriendly act and there have been additional hints that the Japanese might retaliate by a move against the Netherlands Indies, where the United States obtains its supplies of vital tin and rubber.

Stephen T. Early, the White House press secretary, said that the move had been made with the approval of the National Defense Advisory Commission and that its regulations had been drawn up by Lieut. Col. Russell L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control.

At the same time, Mr. Early said that he knew nothing of an impending embargo upon the export of oil. There have been frequent reports that such an embargo would accompany that on scrap metal and that such a joint embargo would speedily reduce the efficiency of Japanese industry and of the Japanese war machine.

In 1939 the United States exported to Japan 89 per cent of all the scrap iron and steel imported by that country and there is every indication that this percentage has risen sharply during 1940 due to the restricting influence of the war in Europe.

Vital Issues Forced

Since there is no other large source of such scrap in the world to which Japan can turn, the latest American move will be a tremendous blow, according to Commerce Department circles. While no estimates are available as to Japan's present stock of scrap, the vast demands of its war machine and of its industry is thought to have pretty well kept up with imports. Thus, according to some sources Japan may begin to feel the shortage of scrap within a short period.

Diplomatic circles here believe that the embargo indicates that the United States, while not seeking war with Japan, had made up its mind to fight if necessary. They say that Japan may very well be faced with the issue of seeing a gradual reduction in military and industrial production or of meeting the challenge with direct action against the United States.

While the embargo on scrap becomes effective Oct. 16, the White House announces that "all outstanding balances of licenses which have been granted pursuant to the existing regulations of July 26, 1940, for the exportation of No. heavy melting steel scrap will be revoked" on Oct. 15.

Loan to China seen as move against Japan: Page 2.

Estimates of amount of scrap Japan can get before deadline: Financial Page.

Intimate Message from Willkie Train

No Hoosier Ever Was an Amateur in Politics—That's What Indianians Say, and Willkie, They Shout, Is Proving Just That

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Aboard Willkie Special, Traveling Through South Dakota and Minnesota

There is still a lot of talk about Wendell L. Willkie being an amateur politician. Sometimes this is supposed to be a compliment and sometimes it is supposed to be an accusation. Now, most people who know Indiana say that it is impossible for a Hoosier to be anything but a politician. It's in the Indiana air, and an Indiana newspaper columnist puts it neatly when he writes that to say that the Republican nominee hasn't had political experience "is to say that a year-old puppy will drown because he hasn't had a swimming lesson."

When this Hoosier-New Yorker plunged into the turbulent waters of this campaign there certainly did seem to be a good deal of excited splashing about, but the outlook is different today than it was a week ago and there are not a few who see it as possible that this unpredictable candidate is going to stay afloat so well that the country may decide to change presidential horses in the middle of the stream.

In any event, as Mr. Willkie sees it, his "crusade" has just begun; his present cross-continent tour has been a useful warm-up; a good training-camp work-out, and better and even more vigorous campaigning is to come. One fact which stands out above all others to those who have watched this fast-moving campaign caravan at first hand for the past two weeks is that, whatever the first appearances, Mr. Willkie is carrying out a thoroughly planned political battle and all his objectives have been studiously charted and the ways of getting there carefully thought through.

Direction of Aim More Apparent

The candidate has not been setting off artillery at random and the direction of his aim is daily becoming more apparent. It is evident that Mr. Willkie is going to have great difficulty, if he ever succeeds, in luring President Roosevelt into open debate and therefore his present strategy is, by the boldest, most direct and most vivid hammering home of his ideas, to force a public discussion of the issues so that the President's very refusal to declare himself will redound to the challenger's advantage. The extent to which Mr. Willkie is planning his campaign technique in advance and shooting painstakingly at objectives which do not seem to be entirely in sight at the first shot is illustrated by what might be called his delayed-action method of building up his case.

In the first formal speech of the campaign at Coffeyville he advanced the grave and controversial charge that the New Deal contributed to the breakdown of European democracy, and literally left it hanging in midair without much tangible supporting evidence. Mr. Willkie was inviting public discussion; was seeking to plant a doubt in the public mind as to the "indispensable wisdom" of the New Deal in foreign affairs. He wanted it to grow for a few days of its own strength. He knew many would question his assertion and would not accept it without more proof.

In San Francisco, several days later, he offered what he considered sensational and conclusive proof in calling as his star witness the corroborative declaration of Winston Churchill.

Same Strategy on Munich Charge

Mr. Willkie is following this same method in advancing and defending his charge that President Roosevelt used his influence to bring about the Munich Conference and permitted the terms of the Munich Pact to be praised in his behalf. The charge still hangs in midair without conclusive supporting evidence, but Mr. Willkie is not through: he is inviting, demanding public discussion, realizing that if Mr. Roosevelt will not contribute to the clash of issues in the campaign, he must contribute twice as hard.

Mr. Willkie has in reserve a "star witness" which he is convinced will testify to the justice of his claim that Franklin Roosevelt has identified himself with the terms of the Munich Agreement as well as with the movement to bring the conference about. He plans to introduce his witness in an early speech.

It is premature to hazard how Mr. Willkie is going to make out. His western swing is now in its closing stages but for the most part he has been traveling in doubtful or admittedly New Deal territory. He chose this course deliberately because he wanted to try himself out under the most difficult circumstances. Not many of the States through which the candidate has traveled offer, as yet, very bright Republican prospects, but Mr. Willkie is now heading to invade the East with valuable experience behind, with a better understanding of what issues the people want to have discussed.

Through it all he has been seeking to raise such earnest doubts about the New Deal's record in both domestic and foreign affairs that his continuing campaign will have a fighting chance of bringing a voter-surge to his support. Mr. Willkie likes an uphill struggle. He figures he has always won that way.

J. Roscoe Drummond

Envoy to Italy

TOKYO, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that Zembei Horikiri would be appointed Ambassador to Italy, replacing Eiji Amau. Italy's agreement to the change has been received. No reason was given.

Mr. Horikiri has held no previous diplomatic post. He is a member of Parliament.

Villard and Colby Protest 3d Term and Propose Limit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Oswald Garrison Villard, liberal editor and close personal friend of President Roosevelt, together with Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State under President Wilson, today gave support to an immediate constitution amendment limiting the term of President.

"We must save the President from himself," Mr. Villard told the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, headed by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska. The former editor of the Nation went on record in favor of a single presidential term of not to exceed five years, while Mr. Colby advocated a six-year term without eligibility for re-election.

The precedent which will be established if President Roosevelt is elected for a third term "will remain to plague the country if the republic survives a third term and can remain a republic in the midst of the rising tide of autocracy, dictatorship, and totalitarianism the world over," Mr. Villard warned.

Describing the possession of the office of President as "corroding to character," Mr. Villard told the Committee that "no man ever willingly leaves the White House."

He pleaded for a return to the "spirit of that simple homespun patriot who left his plow standing in the furrow when he felt that the call of duty had come, and returned to it when the national emergency was over.

"Certainly if George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson were convinced that they were not indispensable to the welfare of the United States in the presidential office, there is no living man, and there will be none in the future, who should dare to assume that any situation can arise in which he alone can safeguard the State and the welfare of the people," he declared.

Mr. Villard, who last year made an extensive first-hand study of the Nazi system, discounted the argument that Mr. Roosevelt must be kept in office because of the grave international emergency.

Explaining why he set five years as the most desirable presidential term, Mr. Villard said that "six years of misgovernment is a very long period in the life of a nation when events move as fast as they do in these times."

The actions of President Roosevelt himself, Mr. Colby held, are the best arguments against a third term.

"He has taken it upon himself to nullify the precedent of Washington and the tradition established by Jefferson, not by showing either to be wrong, but by showing that he does not care what they thought," he declared. "He has brought the question down from the broad philosophical plane. . . and handed it over to the State and County Chairmen of his political following to do with it as their personal interest may dictate."

Describing the Democratic convention at Chicago as "seeded and planted in the interests of a third term" and "manipulated and forced into the service of a President's ambition," the former Secretary of State protested against lodging the power "to guide legislation, influence the course of judicial decision, the power of appointment to lucrative office, and the unreviewable discretion in the expenditure of the public revenues" in any man for more than a limited and fixed period.

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Wonders of Research: City Found

Explorers locate sacred capital of Chorotegan Indians in the wilds of Honduras.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Four months spent in the jungles of Honduras have yielded the Heye Foundation of the Museum of the American Indian many baskets of relics and positive information regarding the location of the sacred city of the Chorotegan Indians.

These Indians were in their heyday, some 1,500 years ago and are regarded as the connecting link between the Mayas to the north and the Incas to the south. Their capital is located some 600 miles from La Ciba, according to Theodore A. Morde, expedition leader, who determined its probable location from the legends of contemporary Indians in the Honduran wilds. The expedition made its way inland by mahogany dugout canoes, living upon the land as it went. Together with paddlers and porters the total manpower was never more than 50.

Wild pig was the chief meat item on the menu, wild bananas, pineapples and other fruits supplied vitamins plus. The group literally stumbled on the sacred city, hidden as it was in thick jungle vegetation. All that projected was an occasional cut stone still unhidden beneath the jungle floor, and mounds that signified long-deserted buildings beneath. It will take ten years to uncover the site, says Mr. Morde.

New Uses for City Gas

City gas is going to play a larger part in chemistry than it ever has before, according to C. G. Segeler of the American Gas Association, N. Y. C., who addressed the American Chemical Society in Detroit recently. Everyone has long known that city gas is an excellent fuel, and many have realized that by-products can be extracted from the coal tar which collects when gas is made. Now the gas itself will be used to provide chemical agents for improving the quality of steels and other metals and to produce the bright finishes demanded by many fabricating processes.

All this will be accomplished by modifying city gases of which there are more than 30 distinct types used in the United States Potential users with many different requirements are already at work in centers where particular gases are available. In several cases, gases will be used for the direct reduction of ores to metals and even as the starting point for the manufacture of plastics, synthetic textiles and many entirely new chemical products.

Wide World

Leader of Expedition

Theodore A. Morde, who headed the third Honduran exploration tour of the Museum of the American Indian, writing his field notes in the base camp. The expedition made many maps in unexplored territory and reported finding the site of an ancient sacred Indian city.

Plenty of Glass

According to Dr. Alexander Silverman, University of Pittsburgh chemist, chairman of the symposium on glass at the Detroit meeting of chemists added several facts of surprising nature to his colleagues' store of knowledge. "The United States makes enough window and plate glass each day to pave a ten-lane boulevard around the world," he said.

Diamonds Have War Value

Though nothing much has been said about it in the papers, Germany gained a tremendous advantage when she took over the Netherlands and obtained a valuable diamond supply. Diamonds are important today, not so much for their value as baubles but because modern industry demands diamond-pointed tools and a successful war today is founded on industrial precision. Diamond dies —who hasn't heard of them—are special tools with tiny holes in them for drawing metal through to make wire. Successively smaller diamond dies make the best wire.

New Water Supply System

Back in 1747 the pool that was the original source of supply for Bethlehem, Pa., was cleaned "by the light of the moon." Today, almost 200 years later, Bethlehem is completing construction on a $4,000,000 supply system involving all the latest scientific aid for keeping the water safe for drinking. Dr. R. W. Woodring, city chemist, reported at Detroit how the city's water system expanded through the years, commenting that the old spring served as one source of supply until 1912. "Until 1775," he said, "water was hauled about by carriers who used a cart and pails to deliver their burden to customers. Then came Christiansen with his idea of a central pumping and distribution system."

Hans Christian Christiansen was a successful millwright who rendered valuable service at Bethlehem and other places, coming to America in 1751 from Holstein. He fashioned devices to force the spring water up 70 feet to a wooden cistern, whence it was distributed by pipes bored from hemlock logs. Today about 86 per cent of Bethlehem's water comes from the Lehigh River and heavy contamination from several sources requires constant drastic chemical control.

Wilt Not, Want Not

Research has sustained the reputation of the housewife who carefully wraps up her cabbage, lettuce and other green vegetables with damp towels before storing them in the ice box. Massachusetts Institute of Technology investigators have discovered that "Wilt not, want not" is a might good slogan for the practice, which according to them protects green vegetables from loss of valuable food elements which disappear in the process of wilting.

New Army Plane Is 'Revolutionary'

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26 (AP)—Directors of the Aviation & Transportation Corporation and Aviation Corporation got a preview of a new type of Stinson Army observation monoplane yesterday, and a summation of their reactions was:

"It's revolutionary.

"It'll take off and land on a dime."

The plane, known as the P-49, was put through its paces by Lieut. Marcus Cooper of Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. Powered by a 300-horsepower Lycoming motor, it is designed for liaison purposes between the various branches of the service, including the Air Corps, infantry, and artillery.

The craft is so constructed that the pilot and observer have virtually unlimited vision.

Lieutenant Cooper took the plane up from a 300-foot circular runway and set it down within its own length, after demonstrating its slow speed—at one time almost a stop in the air—and then shooting it through its speed tests.

Utilization of slots and flaps permits the plane to take off and land on an unusually small plot. Because it can fly safely at slow speeds, the pilot and observer may make detailed observations.

Loan to China Seen as Move Against Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—An American loan of $25,000,000 to the Chinese Government was seen here today as an indication that the United States may have finally made up its mind to take drastic steps to halt the march of Japanese aggression in the Far East.

Although the loan, to be made through the Export-Import Bank, was ostensibly for the purchase of $30,000,000 worth of tungsten, there is little doubt here but that coming at this time it was an expression of American displeasure at the Japanese attack upon French Indo-China.

This action significantly preceded the new embargo upon the export to Japan of oil and scrap steel. The United States had repeatedly warned Japan that it opposes the Japanese attempt to subjugate the Far East, Japan's latest adventure in French Indo-China having brought a particularly clear warning from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Time for Decisions

At the same time, State Department officials have recognized a hardening of the Japanese attitude toward this country and an increasing disregard for American threats and wishes. They are inclined to attribute this either to some secret German-Japanese understanding or to a feeling in Tokyo that, no matter what difficulties may arise, Japan must seize this opportunity to establish a Far Eastern hegemony or renounce indefinitely all plans for a "new order in Asia."

The recognition of this had led to a belief in State Department circles that the United States is now at a point where it, too, must either make up its mind to place effective curbs in the path of Japanese aggression or resign itself to seeing western influence and power expelled from eastern Asia.

It was pointed out here that the loan of $25,000,000 is not important in and of itself and that its real use to the Chinese Government will come only if and when it can be used for the purchase of American airplanes, guns, and other vitally needed pieces of military equipment. While the United States has shown itself willing to sell such implements of war to China within the limits of its productive capacity and of its obligations toward Great Britain, it has become increasingly difficult for China to get these goods through the Japanese embargo, now that Britain has closed the Burma Road.

In announcing the loan, the Federal Loan Administrator, Jesse H. Jones, said that it would be used to set up an American reserve of tungsten, a strategic raw material that is not commercially available in this country. He also said that the money would help China to bolster its credit and to stabilize its monetary situation. The loan will be made to the Government of China with the guarantee of the Central Bank of China. The announcement said:

"On Dec. 15, 1938, the bank authorized $25,000,000 credits to the Universal Trading Corporation of New York, Chinese-owned American corporation, which is being repaid through the importation from China of wood oil, used in the manufacture of paints and varnishes. $20,840,000 of this authorization has been drawn and $2,993,444 repaid.

"March 7, 1940, the bank authorized additional loans to China of $20,000,000, which is to be repaid through the importation from China of tin. Some tin is already being shipped.

"Of all loans heretofore authorized to China, both by the RFC and the Export-Import Bank, $43,824,528 has been disbursed and $13,160,253 repaid, with nothing past due."

The Burma Road Issue

State Department sources reveal that Secretary of State Cordell Hull has made it clear to Great Britain, through the British Ambassador, the Marquis of Lothian, that this country still strongly opposes the closing of the Burma Road and would like to see it reopened to the transportation of war material to the Chinese Government.

The British are said to be willing to reopen the road if the United States will take some equally strong anti-Japanese action, such as might be provided by American use of the great British naval base at Singapore or the imposition of an embargo upon the export to Japan of oil and scrap metal. The British position is that, hindered as they are by a war in Europe and North Africa, they are in no position to take a strong anti-Japanese stand unsupported by the United States.

Mrs. Roosevelt At Guild Meeting

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt attended a 4½-hour meeting of the Newspaper Guild of New York last night and heard one member declare:

"I have no doubt that President Roosevelt will drag us into this war if he feels that he could."

The comment was made by John F. Ryan, Guild organizer, who reported on a Guild delegation's experiences at a New York State Congress of Industrial Organizations convention in Rochester recently.

Mrs. Roosevelt voted three times on the losing side of debated issues. She voted twice against motions involving acceptance of Mr. Ryan's report—which eventually was accepted.

President to Expedite Work On Newfoundland Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Work upon a new national defense base or bases on the British-owned island of Newfoundland will start immediately with President Roosevelt clearing the way by executive order, it was indicated today.

Construction of defense facilities, which it is thought will include both air and naval bases, is premised upon the secret report given the President yesterday by a board of naval experts which has just completed its preliminary study of the island's possibility as a "Gibraltar of the North Atlantic."

Although uncommunicative about the report, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, pointed out that the President wanted to start work on the bases recently acquired from Great Britain as quickly as possible. Since the President has a large defense fund at his disposal, he is expected to use a portion of it to get the base work under way. In other quarters it was reported that the Navy and Air Force were already drawing up preliminary reports on the cost of the bases to be presented to Congress for action this session.

The naval commission, headed by Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, has already completed its survey of the defense sites at Bermuda and will leave Oct. 1 for a careful study of the possibilities offered by the six West Indian bases.

Commission's Itinerary

Using the United States cruiser St. Louis as its headquarters, the commission will go to the Bahamas, after which it will proceed to Jamaica, Trinidad, Antigua, British Guiana and St. Lucia. For some of its survey it will use an airplane, both for speed and for a first-hand study of aerial conditions

At the end of the West Indian survey, which is expected to take about three weeks, the commission will draw up an over-all report, which will outline the possibilities and uses of each of the eight bases acquired. At the same time, however, it is stressed in Navy Department circles that the Army and the Air Corps already have a pretty good idea of just what is needed in each of these places, just how long each bit of construction will take and the cost of each.

While it is felt here that the release to Great Britain of the 50 overage American destroyers was in compensation for the right to use British New World air and sea bases, there is believed to be an increasing possibility that further aid to Britain of much the same sort may be forthcoming as additional compensation.

Both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull are reported to have expressed the opinion that at least 25 of the United States' 50 or more "flying fortress-type" bombing planes should be released to Great Britain with perhaps an equal number of flying boats.

Submarine Possibility

In addition, the White House is believed to favor giving Britain access to some of the United States' stock of overage submarines, which could be of considerable use if the center of the European war shifts from an attack upon Britain to action in the narrow waters of the Mediterranean Sea.

It was first reported that these additional supplies would go to Britain in the event of an Anglo-American agreement over the joint use of British naval and air bases in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and on the west coast of Africa. It is thought probable, however, that Britain will obtain them whether or not this country decides to accept the additional British base offer.

That some Congressional opposition to sending further "overage" aid to Britain might develop became apparent late yesterday when Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts attacked any proposal to send "flying fortresses" to Britain.

Senator Lodge said that these bombers were specially designed for use in this hemisphere and that this country might soon have need for 1,000 of them. He said that they took about nine months to build and that they needed specially trained crews to handle them, and that to give them to the Royal Air Force would mean putting them into the hands of pilots unable to use them well. He also warned that if Britain lost one of them, Germany could study and copy it.

U. S. Profit Alleged

BERLIN, Sep. 26 (AP) — The Hamburger Fremdenblatt said the British-American overage destroyer transaction which gave the United States leases on Atlantic islands shows that the United States was determined to "profit from the great new order which has been set in motion by the living crisis of the British Empire."

President Roosevelt, said the newspaper, "is doing his utmost to recommend himself to future histories as an augmenter of his land."

Mississippi Span Opened to Traffic

NATCHEZ, Miss., Sept. 26 (AP)—The fifth bridge in a $40,000,000 program to span the lower reaches of the Mississippi River was opened to traffic today, connecting the historic bluffs of Natchez with Louisiana lowlands.

The $4,000,000 structure completes a chain of bridges at intervals of about 100 miles between New Orleans and Memphis, Tenn.

Others in the group are the $7,000,000 span opened in 1930 at Vicksburg, Miss.; the Great Mississippi River bridge at New Orleans, officially named the Huey P. Long bridge and completed in 1935 at a cost of $14,000,000; an $8,360,000 structure at Baton Rouge, La., opened last August, and a $4,125,000 bridge at Greenville, Miss., opened last week.

Additional improvements on approaches brought the total cost for the five spans to about $40,000,000. About half the money for the structures opened this year was provided by the Federal Government through Public Works and Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds

The Baton Rouge and New Orleans bridges are toll free; the others charge tolls. Their opening brought to an end or sharply curtailed a thriving ferry boat service on the lower river dating back in most cases to well over a century.

Roosevelt Set Ahead On Air for Saturday

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The White House said yesterday that, in order not to interfere with football radiocasts, President Roosevelt would make an address at 2:30 p. m., E. S. T., Saturday, instead of 3:30 p. m.

The address will be made at the laying of a cornerstone for the administration building of a new airport here. The ceremony originally was scheduled for yesterday, but was postponed because of rain.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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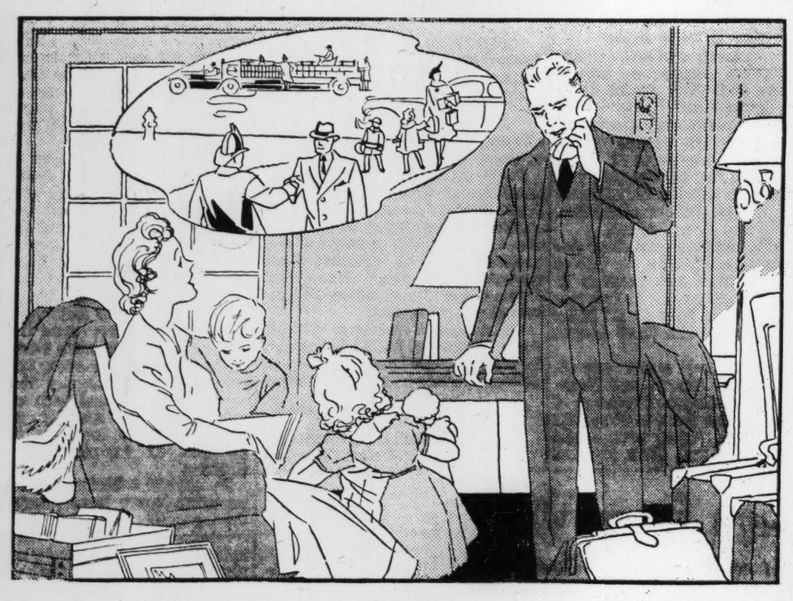
Standard protection



"No rent to pay, Bill! Am I glad I bought my insurance from you the *NEW way!"

Imagine yourself in this young chap's shoes. His home gutted by fire despite heroic efforts of local firemen, it was necessary for him to house his family in an apartment until the home could be rebuilt. Obviously, to the loss due to fire must be added several months' rent for the apartment.

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Whether you, too, would feel thankful, under the circumstances, might well depend on *how* you bought your insurance. If your fire insurance adequately covered your house and contents you would probably be rather satisfied. However, you would be really *thankful* if your insurance also paid the rent of the temporary apartment.

That is an "after-the-fire-loss" needing insurance just as logically as against fire itself. Incidentally, the cost is amazingly low. It is one of several additional forms of insurance procurable at extremely low rates—added to your fire policy in the form of an endorsement—which any Hartford Agent will explain and recommend to you if you ask him to plan your insurance the NEW way.

Don't make the mistake disastrous to so many home owners who think "Fire insurance is enough." Ask your Hartford Agent to plan your home insurance just as he would your business insurance—first determining every form of loss which may occur—then deciding which may prove serious and so require insurance.

Western Union will tell you the name of your local Hartford Agent. Have him insure your home the NEW way.

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	664 Washington St., near Essex	Pawtucket, R. I.	17 Broad St.
Brockton, Mass.	205 Main Street	Portland, Me.	553 Congress St.
	161 Spark Street	Portsmouth, N. H.	86 Congress St.
Bridgeport, Conn.	1152 Main Street	Providence, R. I.	338 Westminster
Fall River, Mass.	29 S. Main St.	Quincy, Mass.	1464 Hancock St.
Hartford, Conn.	36 Asylum St.	Springfield, Mass.	319 Bridge St.
Keene, N. H.	49 Main St.	Waterbury, Conn.	40 Bank St.
Lawrence, Mass.	375 Essex St.	Worcester, Mass.	364 Main St.
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Christian Science Committee Now Placing Child Evacuees

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON — Christian Science child evacuees from Great Britain are being placed in suitable American homes by the "Committee of Christian Scientists in Boston for the Placemen. of European Children," and similar Committees in other large cities in the United States and Canada co-operating with them, it was announced here today by The Christian Science Board of Directors.

The Committee, which was organized last July with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors, has been aiding British children in co-operation with the Boston branch of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, whose headquarters are in New York City.

Since July, the Committee has been able not only to bring evacuee children and American sponsors together, but to assist Americans in bringing to this country the children of British relatives and friends.

In addition to the Committee in Boston, there is also a Committee of Christian Scientists in New York City and consultant committees have been formed in several of the large cities in this country and Canada. The Christian Science Board of Directors emphasized, however, that all applications for caring for children evacuated from England should be sent directly to the Committee in Boston.

The first step of this Committee was to get in touch with a Committee of Christian Scientists in London which is compiling information relating to children whose parents are desirous for their evacuation, asking it for the probable number of children to be sent and as complete details about each one as possible.

Response Generous

The Committee of Christian Scientists also informed the United States Committee of its existence and its readiness to provide Christian Science homes for those expressing this preference.

At the same time the Committee of Christian Scientists also sent application blanks to the many who had already written requesting information on the procuring of Christian Science evacuees. From the information returned on these blanks the Committee was enabled to provide helpful information and make recommendations as to placing children in cases where its help was requested.

The response from those wishing to care for children has been generous, according to a statement of the Committee. Applications from those who have assumed that financial assistance would be furnished by the Christian Science Committee, or by the families in England, will have to be rejected inasmuch as sponsors of children must furnish proof to the United States Government that they can care for the children for the duration of the war.

Shortly after the Committee of Christian Scientists was established, it was informed that four or five children would land in a few days and would require Christian Science homes. There were homes available but regulations by the Government and the United States Committee required a deposit by the sponsor of $63—to provide insurance to take care of the child should the sponsor fail, and landing fees—together with the guarantee of expenses, not to exceed $75 additional, of the child from the time of landing until it reached its sponsored home. To some sponsors these payments seemed rather large, but if the home was desirable this sum was furnished by other sources or from those who could bear the expense although unable to furnish the home.

Under the procedure of the Boston representative of the United States Committee, the child and sponsor meet before placement and the child is shown its prospective home. After this meeting, either the sponsor or the child, if it is of age to make a decision, is at liberty to decide whether or not the arrangements seem suitable.

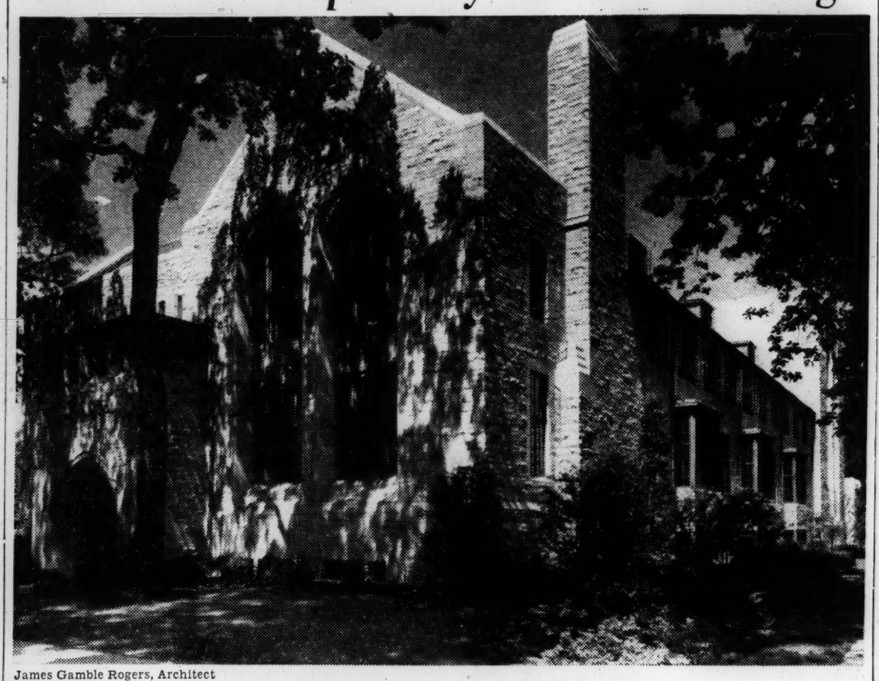
Children Consulted

The Committee of Christian Scientists has learned that it is not wise to place children, except under unusual circumstances, far from the port of landing unless the demand for homes is greater than at present.

The Committee of Christian Scientists stated that it has been happy to find that the Greater Boston Branch of the United States Committee for Care of European Children is not being hurried into unwise decisions either by pressure of time or desires of sponsors.

Often the Committee of Christian Scientists and the United States Committee have little knowledge concerning these children other than their names, ages and the occupations of the parents. However, a representative of the United States Committee sees and talks with the children after they land and thus aids in determining the type of home they should have.

Sandwiches Helped Pay for This Building



James Gamble Rogers, Architect

Scott Hall at Northwestern University

New Student Union Building at Evanston, Ill., built at a cost of $700,000, is a community center as well. Although only recently dedicated, it looks as if it belonged on the Campus. It is the result of 40 years of planning.

Northwestern Dedicates Student Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Scott Hall, Northwestern University's new $700,000 student center and community auditorium, named in honor of President Emeritus and Mrs. Walter Dill Scott, and built with money from a fund which grew out of sandwich sales in 1915, was dedicated here recently.

The modified Gothic stone building, that already looks as if it "belonged" on the green, tree-shaded campus, is the culmination of 40 years of planning and dreaming by thousands of students, alumni, and friends, the University states. The new center has 35 meeting rooms and lounges, an auditorium that seats 1,225 people, and a restaurant and grill.

11,000 Contributed

More than 11,000 persons contributed to the building fund, $750,000 in all. Of this, about $50,000 is being used as a nucleus for a maintenance fund. The first money actually was earned from selling sandwiches in 1915. At that time the women students instituted a series of sandwich sales to make money for a fund they were starting toward the erection of a Women's Building. The idea grew, and alumnae and wives of faculty members helped the women students do other things to raise money. They made calendars and sold them, sold pencils, gave hair shampoos, sold Japanese prints, phonograph records. They operated hot dog concessions at football games, laundered curtains and blankets, read proof, blacked shoes, gave plays. And their building fund grew.

Then a while ago the University announced plans to erect an all-student center and call it Scott Hall in tribute to the loved president who had served the school during 19 years of unparalleled expansion. Promptly the women forgot a building of their own. They turned over their entire building fund—$200,000—for the all-university center.

Rooms Set Aside

In gratitude for their unselfishness, some of the rooms in Scott Hall have been set aside for the women's own use, including the University Guild's parlors and the pine-paneled Associate Alumnae library.

Dr. and Mrs. Scott were classmates at Northwestern. She was anna Miller then. After their marriage they went to Germany for graduate study, and both earned Ph.D. degrees. She shares with Dr. Scott in the honor paid him by the new building. Besides, a garden has been planted and named for her by her sorority, Alpha Phi, and the University Circle, a group of faculty wives.

This year's Freshman class was welcomed to the University in Scott Hall. President Franklyn B. Snyder told them a heavy responsibility had been placed upon students and University to measure up, because the selective service law exempts college students who register this autumn in a course leading to a degree, until the work of the year has been completed. "No more eloquent testimony to our national faith in college men and women, and in college education, could be given," Dr. Snyder said, "than this action by our National Government."

Choice of Healing Sought in Service Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—A request that regulations be added to the Selective Service Act giving drafted men freedom to employ their chosen method of healing during service had been made today by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, and dispatched in identical letters to President Roosevelt, Henry A. Wallace, one-time Secretary of Agriculture, and all members of the National Defense Council.

The principles of democracy demand that citizens should be as free to reject medication and accept their chosen method of healing while in military service as they are when living under the statutes of their home states, the Bureau declared in a supplementary statement.

Recalling the "influenza record" of the World War, in which, it declared, after millions of doses of influenza vaccine were injected, the medical authorities announced that they had done not one bit of good, the Bureau declared that experience in the civil population had proved that the wiping out of "filth diseases" like typhoid fever and smallpox was a matter of sanitation and improved living conditions, adding that the Selective Service Act of 1940 expressly provided that adequate provision should be made for sanitary facilities.

"There is no better place to demonstrate a determination to carry out American principles of democracy as opposed to totalitarianism than by the enactment of regulations providing that all persons inducted into military service shall be as free to accept the method of healing of their choice and to reject any form of medication they do not regard as efficacious as they were in their home states before induction, except in so far as medical examinations are necessary to determine physical fitness," the bureau declared.

"The induction of certain persons into military service is a peacetime measure. It contemplates a training period of only one year. It does not anticipate actual war duty in the immediate future, and the service is limited to the United States and its possessions. We respectfully maintain, therefore, that there is no more necessity for compelling admission to one particular method of healing than for theaters and other places of public assembly to make similar demands.

"The men inducted into military training are entitled to the assurance that they shall be allowed to return to civilian life after the expiration of one year in as good physical condition as they were before they left. This assurance is lacking if they are compelled to submit to inoculations or other forms of medical treatment which medical authorities point out may be followed by serious reactions and which in isolated cases may prove fatal. It is not intended here to imply that any of these forms of treatment are good or bad but merely that there is an honest difference of opinion and that in a field of experiment and discovery persons opposed thereto should be allowed to have their views respected in the same way that those favoring their use are allowed to have their views carried out.

"Experience in the civilian population has proven that the wiping out of typhoid fever, smallpox, and filth diseases is a matter of sanitation and improved living conditions. And it is to be noted that the Selective Training Service Act of 1940 expressly provides that adequate provision shall have been made for sanitary facilities, shelter, etc., before any men shall be inducted for training and service."

Compromise on Labeling Of Woolens Progresses

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The House approved and sent to the Senate yesterday a compromise agreement on legislation which would require manufacturers and distributors to label woolen products as to the quantity and quality of their wool.

Supporters said the measure was designed to protect consumers against "the unrevealed presence of substitutes and mixtures" in manufactured products.

Wisconsin Doctors Renew Anti State Medicine Pleas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Renewed opposition to compulsory Government sickness insurance was voiced by Wisconsin medical doctors during the three-day convention of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin here recently.

According to Dr. Ralph P. Sproule, new president of the Society, the profession does not consider medical facilities beyond improvement, but it does not believe that improvement can come through the types of state medicine which, they say, have proved failures elsewhere.

Speaking against the Wagner health bill and compulsory health insurance, Dr. Eben J. Carey, dean of the Marquette Medical School, said, "The people must be alert to the danger of giving the politicians too much power over their lives while sick. The next step is to assume power over them while well. Politicians will destroy the ethics, science, and art of medicine as they have done in Europe."

Many of the present problems of the distribution of medical care will disappear, according to Dr. Carey, when the Government has progressed further than it now has in solving the problem of employment.

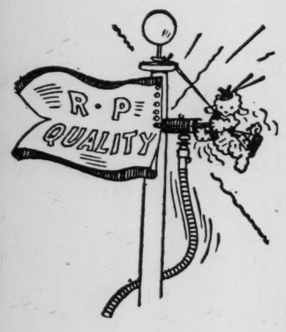
Non-compulsory sickness insurance also came in for a share of consideration with the presentation of the second annual report of the Society's advisory committee on voluntary sickness insurance, also published in the August 1940 Wisconsin Medical Journal.

The Society has been experimenting in Wisconsin for over a year, with three different types of voluntary sickness insurance—the Douglas County Plan, which has been in operation since July 1, 1939; the Milwaukee Plan, in operation since Nov. 1, 1939; and the Rock County Plan, which was offered to the public in August, 1939, but which has not been placed in actual service operation.

Some of the findings of the committee, as a result of this experimentation, are: that there is "little, if any, spontaneous demand by the people in the three communities where voluntary sickness insurance has been made available through the three trial plans"; that a great deal of intensified "selling" must precede the "voluntary" purchase of prepaid medical care; that the low-income group, for whose particular benefit these plans should operate, do not elect to take advantage of this type of insurance; and that the individuals and families who do elect to obtain prepaid medical care are, generally speaking, those whose incomes would not preclude their seeking medical attention when necessary, and paying for it, if they did not have the insurance.

The Committee held that none of the three authorized experimental efforts is subject to wide application in its present form, but urged continued experimentation by a study of efforts being made elsewhere, as well as by further "laboratory trials" if necessary.

Rogers Peet



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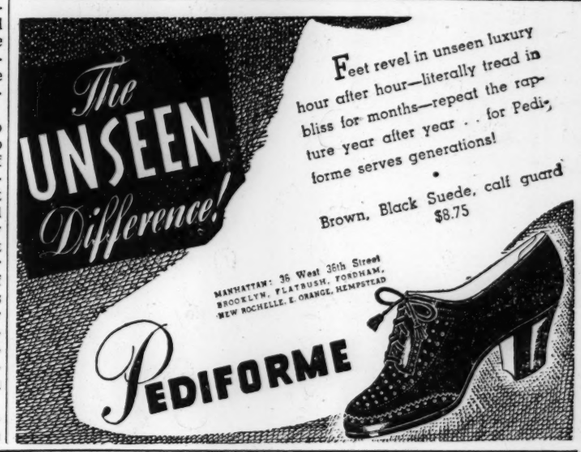
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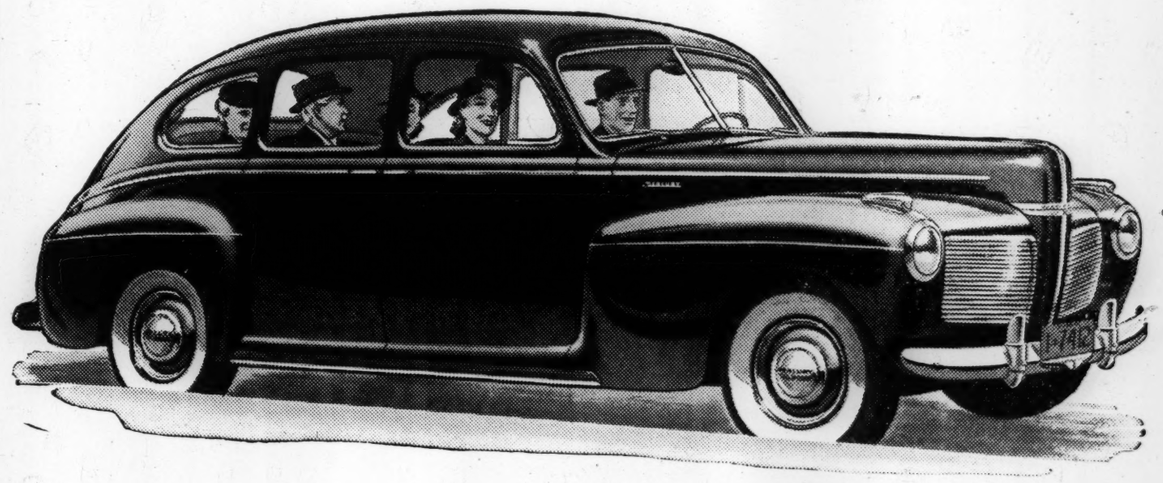

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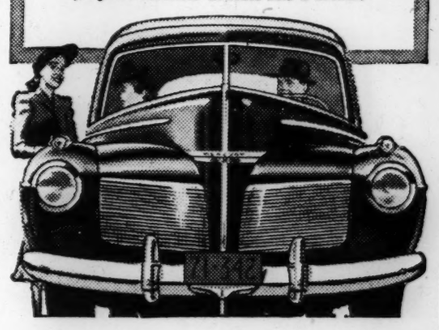

THE BIG CAR THAT STANDS ALONE IN ECONOMY

Britons Strafe Italian Bases Set for Egyptian Invasion

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 26 (AP)—British naval forces again have shelled Italian supply bases and troop concentrations in the Sidi Barrani area, inflicting heavy damage and leaving behind a trail of fires, British naval authorities announced today.

The warships were said to have moved into the waters a short distance off Sidi Barrani and fired at point-blank range, scoring direct hits on Italian military objectives.

A British naval communique said the new attack on Sidi Barrani—the third in 10 days—was made about dawn yesterday. Many shells were said to have fallen in the heart of bases established by Marshal Rodolfo Graziani for his invasion of Egypt.

Waves of flames were seen to leap skyward and severe explosions followed. One huge fire was observed burning two hours after the bombardment ended.

The British claimed they apparently had further seriously disrupted Marshal Graziani's efforts to get his troops in advanced supply bases into fighting trim for a possible enlargement of his eastward thrust.

The British declared that their warships were shelling Italian bases at will and thus far had not encountered any opposition from the Italian Fleet.

The opinion was expressed by British authorities that their systematic attacks on concentrations along the coast, coupled with destructive bombings, had ruined Italian hopes of a renewed drive immediately after their 60-mile advance from Libya.

Tubruk Bombed

ROME, Sept. 26 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué declared that the British had bombed Tubruk, being opposed by naval and territorial antiaircraft defense. One plane was known to have been shot down, and three others probably were shot down.

Pursuit planes going into action to intercept enemy planes returning to their bases, shot down three.

In the Red Sea, a convoy of steamers was attacked by Italian aviators.

Raids were also made in the Sudan and at points in Kenya.

An Italian torpedo boat in the Ionian Sea was sunk by a British submarine. Most of the crew was rescued.

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Finland, Land of Contrasts, Pursues Normalcy

Natives struggle toward domestic recovery and hope for foreign trade; belts are tightened.

James Sawders; Wide World

In Helsingfors

Upper: The market in the Finnish capital, with the City Hall in the background.
Lower: Most tram conductors in Helsingfors are women. This friendly looking conductor is typical of them.

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—The Finland of today is a land of strange contrasts in her pursuit of normalcy, of a period in which to heal the scars of war, establish a firm friendship with her former enemy and re-establish World trade.

Old fashioned, horse drawn hacks compete successfully with the diminishing number of taxicabs, since these and private automobiles are restricted by rationing of gasoline.

Once a tourist novelty, the hacks now are a necessity.

The modern apartment buildings constructed for the Olympic Games Village are being turned over to evacuees who've come to Helsingfors.

Twenty thousand of the evacuees are living in Helsingfors, and of these 8,000 are on relief.

Shop windows are crowded with Finnish made modern furniture, as fine as may be found anywhere. Clothes both for men and women, however, are largely of somewhat poorer quality and prewar in styling—because of the western war blockade curtailing textiles imports.

Camera stores display a lavish stock of expensive German cameras, luxury articles available because of the trade agreement with Germany whereby Finland accepts things she might otherwise give up.

High above the city, on the 14-story skyscraper Hotel Torni's roof or that of the eight-story Savoy, businessmen lunch in modern luxury comparable to that of American roof gardens.

The food is excellent, with plenty of fresh vegetables in the summer, and for $1 to $2 the Helsingfors businessman lunches on soup, salad, meat, potatoes, bread (four slices), butter (two small patties) and ice cream garnished with raspberries.

Fruit Very Scarce

Raspberries, in moderate quantities, are about the only fruit available. There also are a few peaches, at about 20 cents each, and lemons imported from Russia.

Down along the waterfront, farm women and fishermen peddle their wares until noon from portable stalls and bargain cheerfully with the Helsingfors housewives. Other women, as did their mothers and grandmothers, crowd along the water's edge and energetically scrub rugs which are then stretched out to dry beneath the sun.

Two-wheeled-horse-drawn carts everywhere are hauling stores of wood to be stacked outside modern apartment houses, since coal is lacking for winter fuel.

Both the farmers' and the merchants' wives are pushing into the city's American-patterned department store to buy the necessities of clothing and books for the children going back to school, tools for the farm and perhaps dishes for the home.

But mostly the luxuries are being let go for a spell.

One has the feeling that Helsingfors is much like a small city of the American Midwest after a bad crop year or extended drought, not too well off but carrying on philosophically in the hope that next year will be better.

A Finn put it thus: "We are not well off; the outlook is not exceptionally good, but neither is it very bad. We are just tightening our belts to get things going again."

Economists say there will be enough of good food this winter—the staple products of cheese, potatoes, cereals supplied by a combination of reserves, home production and imports. There may be some problems of distribution to those farmers newly established in border areas and who did not have time to plant a crop and to those industrial workers moved from war lost districts but not yet permanently established.

Relief Diminishing

Outright relief is going to about 234,000 Karelians, or 51 per cent of the total of evacuees. The figure, however, is diminishing by about 30,000 to 50,000 monthly, as State work projects in agriculture and industry become effective.

Thirty million marks ($600,000) has been paid in outright compensation for State acquisition of grain, cattle, and other movables to be sold in turn, for cash or note, to those in need of farm necessaries.

A compensation act providing for 9,000,000,000 marks through taxes on capital, and by a 25-year bond issue, authorizes full compensation to the evacuees up to 320,000 marks ($6,400) of their property. The scale slides, thereafter, to a minimum 10 per cent.

This compensation does not include 90,000,000 ($1,800,000) set aside for new houses in the retained border districts, or further millions for the purchase of land, the clearing of swamps, relief, etc.

The immediate likely total of the stupendous reconstruction is not yet compiled.

The Government thus has made a gigantic start, but the job is a long way from being finished.

Illustrative of difficulties which yet remain is the fact that about 20,000 of the Karelian population are industrial workers whose industries have been lost.

About 3,600 fishermen from the Ladoga area must be moved to new fishing grounds. The most difficult problem however, is presented by the combination farmer-artisan, of whom there are many thousands in the Karelian group.

The Government is seeking to help them by allotting residences near town areas, so they have enough farm land from which to live; at the same time an opportunity, especially in winter, to seek town employment.

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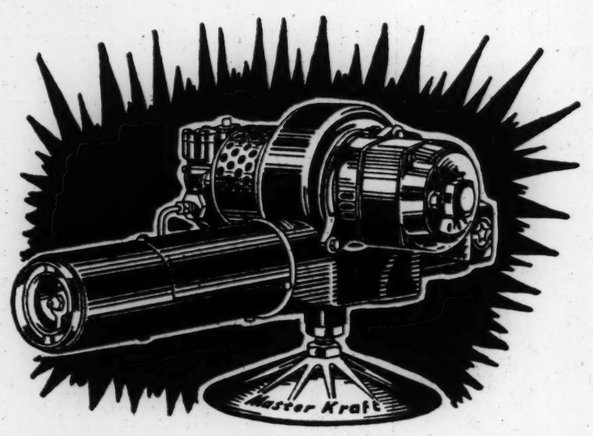

HARVEY-WHIPPLE INCORPORATED Springfield, Massachusetts

Setback to British Offensive Seen in Retreat From Dakar

Continued from Page 1

giving him the necessary means of repelling any attempt at landing.

3. Faced with unexpectedly stiff resistance and the absence of any uprising in his favor, General de Gaulle shrank from a major clash between Frenchmen and decided to discontinue hostilities.

Serious Damage Claimed

Reports from Vichy claim furthermore that serious damage was inflicted both by shore batteries and French bombing planes on the British and "Free French" warships.

A British communiqué admits that hits were scored and casualties inflicted, but does not comment on the extent of the damage.

The real seriousness of the setback, however, resides less in the failure of the "Free French" forces and British ships to carry off the naval engagement successfully than in the check thereby administered to an encouraging British initiative.

As several London papers today emphasize, the expedition against Dakar was regarded here as marking a new phase in the war characterized by the British taking the initiative and carrying the war outside the island. This offensive phase has, therefore, received a temporary setback.

Encouragement to Axis

More serious still perhaps is the encouragement which the Germans and Italians are virtually certain to derive from this set-back. Air raids by "machines of French type" on Gibraltar undoubtedly fall in with, if they are not actually part of, Axis plans for pushing the war in North Africa, perhaps through Spain.

The talks which Ramon S. Suner, Spanish Minister of the Interior and brother-in-law of Gen. Francisco Franco, has been having in Berlin are bound to be affected by this development.

French West Africa in Allied hands would have been a big deterrent for any Axis schemes of push into North Africa through Spain. The success of the Vichy Government in warding off the de Gaulle expedition is likely to encourage and perhaps decisively hasten Axis designs in this direction.

Whether the miscalculation of General de Gaulle and the British Government will have any effect on the leadership of the "Free French" movement remains to be seen, but this possibility is not ruled out in well-informed circles here.

The Dakar upset has also raised once more the question whether the British Intelligence Service is functioning as well as it should. It is pointed out that the role of the Intelligence Service is precisely to prevent the occurrence of such miscalculations.

France Interns Four Members Of Parliament

VICHY, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Pétain Government announced today that Popular Front Senator Marx Dormoy and Deputies Jules Moch, Solomon Grunbach and Vincent Auriol have been confined in "administrative internment."

M. Auriol was Finance Minister and M. Dormoy was Interior Minister in the Blum Popular Front Government.

M. Moch held the post of Undersecretary of State attached to the President of the Council, with the allied post of Cabinet Co-ordinator.

M. Grunbach was a Socialist Deputy and reporter for the Chamber Foreign Affairs Commission.

The four parliamentarians will be interned in the Village of Pellevoison, in Indre Department, and not in Chazeron Chateau where former Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin and other leaders of France before the armistice are held.

The communiqué announcing the internment did not say whether the four new prisoners were taken into custody in connection with the "war blame" cases pending before the Supreme Court or under a recently promulgated decree against former ministers alleged to have misused public funds.

3 Spee Officers Reported in Reich

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—A usually informed German source said that three officers of the pocket battleship Graf Spee who escaped with a group of 15 a month ago from the Martin Garcia Island internment base already are in Germany.

Four others, this source said, are in Brazil awaiting a Spanish ship, from which they plan to transfer to a German flying boat at sea. Three more were reported to be on a Japanese ship bound for Japan.

The men were interned after they scuttled their ship off Montevideo, Uruguay, following a fight with British naval units.

Uruguay Nazi Move Called Only a 'Joke'

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 26 (AP)—Adolfo Fuhrmann, one of eight Germans accused of plotting the Nazi conquest of Uruguay, assumed full responsibility for the plot today but insisted it was "a joke."

Herr Fuhrmann's fellow defendants pleaded innocent at arraignment to the charge of attempting to subvert the government and institutions.

Herr Fuhrmann said he thought up the plan as a joke upon fellow Germans in Argentina following published reports of Nazi plans for an invasion of Patagonia, southernmost region of Argentina. The other defendants, he said, were unaware of his plot.

Good Deed Repaid

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Nine years ago Police Sergeant Edward Tucker lent a stranger $2 after the man told him he left his wallet at home. Sergeant Tucker forgot all about it until recently when Joseph Hughes stopped him on his beat and paid back the money.

Mr. Hughes said he had been all over the country and had just returned to New Jersey.

British Steamer Is First to Dock At Richmond Pier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—When the British steamer Markland docked here recently, the work of unloading the first cargo to arrive at Richmond's new $1,750,000 deep-water terminal started. The Markland brought 1,008 tons of newsprint, consigned to Richmond's two newspapers.

The Markland, commanded by Capt. C. F. Williams, lists Liverpool, England, as her home port, and picked up the paper cargo for Richmond at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, according to the ship's records. Drawing 13 feet of water, the Markland, a ship of 4,454 gross tons, encountered no trouble at all in navigating the James River's 25-foot channel from Newport News. When loaded to capacity, the Markland draws a trifle more than 24 feet of water.

Indicating the war at sea which affects all British ships, the Markland mounts an antisubmarine gun on her afterdeck, an instrument of destruction which photographers were forbidden to picture.

Showdown on War Coming in Egypt

CAIRO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Saadist Party leaders, who are trying to bring Egypt into the European war on the side of Britain, yesterday pressed their campaign to win over independents in the Chamber for a showdown expected next week.

The Saadists must bring into their ranks 44 independents to obtain a majority for the declaration of war.

Political observers conceded that war sentiment has increased since the Italian thrust into Egypt, but there is still strong reluctance to a declaration.

Prevailing sentiment in Government circles is to let Britain protect Egypt.

De Gaulle Allies Taken in Near East

CAIRO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Authoritative sources reported today that a number of French civilian and military sympathizers with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" movement were arrested in Syria and Lebanon Sept. 24.

An Italian Armistice Commission now is in those territories, held by France under mandate, to determine their future status under the French-Italian armistice.

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British Abandon Drive for Dakar

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Great Britain smarted with disappointment today over abandonment of the attempt to seize Dakar, key port of French West Africa, after a three-day battle in which the Admiralty guardedly acknowledged that British warships had suffered damage and casualties.

To many, the incident recalled memories of British setbacks in Norway, Flanders, and Somaliland, but the public was too much concerned for the moment with the battle of Britain to voice widespread criticism, and there was no indication the ill-starred venture had weakened Prime Minister Churchill's Government.

The press, for the most part, contented itself with publishing the Government communiqué on the withdrawal under such headlines as "Fleet Withdrawn From Dakar—No Wish to Fight French."

The News Chronicle alone sounded a note of censure, striking out with a bold headline "De Gaulle's Expedition to Dakar Fails" and printing an article by Mr. Vernon Bartlett, independent Member of Parliament, storming against "delay and hesitation" and declaring "it has been decided" that Germany "must be allowed another success."

Linked with news of the setback at Dakar was a report from Gibraltar that some 100 French warplanes had dropped more than 300 bombs on that British stronghold at the western entrance to the Mediterranean during a 2½ hour raid yesterday.

The raid, apparently in reprisal for the Dakar attack, was the second executed by French planes at Gibraltar in as many days.

Commenting upon the Dakar expedition, The Times of London said:

"It is important to appreciate that General de Gaulle went to Dakar as a Frenchman appealing in friendship to other Frenchmen to join him in continuing the battle for freedom of France.

"He had no idea of coercing his fellow countrymen, and when it became apparent that the Proconsuls of Vichy at Dakar were in a position to prevent junction with his friends ashore—though their moral position was so weak that they are stated to have fired on a flag of truce instead of permitting a parley—he drew off his troops rather than precipitate a battle."

Yesterdays Ministry of Information communiqué on the withdrawal of the Dakar attackers:

The circumstances which led to the expedition to Dakar are briefly as follows:

General de Gaulle had good reason to believe from information which reached him that a large portion of the French population of Senegal supported the Free French movement and would welcome his arrival, and that a similar situation might be established there to that which exists in French Equatorial Africa.

He therefore proposed to His Majesty's Government that he should proceed there with some of the troops at his disposal with the good-will and support of Great Britain. His Majesty's Government were all the more ready to afford General de Gaulle this support as information had reached them that German influence was spreading to Dakar.

Passage of French Warships

Meanwhile, whilst the expedition was on passage, the Vichy Government dispatched three cruisers from Toulon, which passed through the Straits of Gibraltar and eventually arrived at Dakar.

It is no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to interfere with the movements of the French men of war, so long as they are not destined for any ports under German control. For this reason no hinderance was put in the way of the vessels in question passing through the Straits of Gibraltar. When, having done so, they pursued a southerly course, they were permitted to proceed. They, therefore, reached Dakar without interference.

When, later, they put to sea again, steaming south, it was thought that they might be intending to interfere with the situation existing in French Equatorial Africa, which had already declared for General de Gaulle.

Ships of the Royal Navy intercepted their passage and insisted upon their reversing their course, which they eventually did, two of them returning to Dakar and a third, which was suffering from engine trouble, being escorted by one of His Majesty's ships toward Casablanca.

On the morning of Sept. 23, emissaries of General de Gaulle, flying the Tricolor and a white flag in order to show their French nationality and their peaceful intentions, attempted to land at Dakar and were met with a hostile reception—were fired upon and seriously wounded.

Batteries of the port opened fire on one of General de Gaulle's warships and subsequently on His Majesty's ships, which were standing by in order to render General de Gaulle support and assistance if needed.

Before returning the French fire, the admiral commanding made the following signal in plain language:

"Will be compelled to return fire unless fire ceases."

Casualties on Both Sides

As the fire of the shore batteries did not cease, fire was returned, and both His Majesty's ships and the shore batteries scored hits and incurred casualties.

Fire from the French battleship Richelieu was joined to that of the shore batteries, and consequently her fire had to be returned.

The British naval commander warned French authorities that submarines would be engaged if they left the harbor. In spite of this warning, three submarines made attacks on our ships and active measures had to be taken against them, with the result that two were sunk, but the entire crew of one were fortunately saved and will be repatriated at the first opportunity.

The forces of General de Gaulle attempted to make a landing which was not successful, and when it became plain that only a major operation of war could secure the fall of Dakar it was decided to discontinue hostilities, as it had never been the intention of His Majesty's government to enter into serious warlike operations against those Frenchmen who felt it their duty to obey the commands of the Vichy government.

General de Gaulle himself was most anxious that he should not be the cause of bloodshed to his fellow-countrymen.

The forces concerned are, therefore, being withdrawn from the region of Dakar.

Food Chief Urges Care

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Lord Woolton, Food Minister, declared in a broadcast last night that "we have stored food for today and for the days to come," but asked the people to "keep careful watch how you use this store, which is enough to meet our needs."

There's Music in London

By a Staff Artist

When the Hurdy-Gurdy Plays

The air of London may be shattered by shot and shell, but the hurdy-gurdy continues to turn out its merry notes in the streets. According to a radio commentator, the war on England has failed to slience this cheery instrument. It still rolls out its staccato notes, just as it has done for the past 60 years. An assortment of ten tunes to an instrument—waltzes and jigs, marches and songs—go to make the hurdy-gurdy one of the most popular of street entertainers. The new in music has its place, but the old favorites linger on, "Over the Waves," "A Little Bit Off the Top," and "The Lily of Laguna," hold pride of place in South and West End alike.

The hurdy-gurdy, as the mechanical piano is called, lends a cheerful if defiant note to the onslaught from the sky.

No U. S. Camps for Canadians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 26—Reports that Canada would train some of its aviators in camp sites in the southern part of the United States are authoritatively denied here. Canada, it is said, is in a position to continue training under winter conditions.

Although there has been a good deal of unofficial talk of such a plan, it is understood that no actual offers of American sites have been made to the Canadian Royal Air Force.

The genesis of the reports was the difficulty which Canada was experiencing with snow-covered landing fields. This has been largely overcome, as planes are now being equipped with traditional skis instead of wheels.

Canada, in setting up its Empire air training scheme envisaged a year-round basis and only minor steps were needed to keep winter training going at full speed. Thus no duplication of training stations further to the South is needed.

[In Washington the Army Air Corps was understood to have no knowledge of any plan to train Canadian pilots in the Southern States. Capital circles also denied that the Civil Aeronautics Authority had been approached for plans whereby Canadian pilots would receive training in the C. A. A. civil schools.]

The Canadian training scheme is progressing to the point where it is expected that some 3,000 airmen will be available for service overseas within the next three months. It is thought that, under present plans, nearly 10,000 aviators, including pilots, observers, etc., will be trained during 191.

Italians Rip Up Cable to Malta

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Italian radio reported that about 10 miles of Mediterranean telegraphic cable linking the British bases of Malta and Gibraltar had been ripped from the sea floor by a "special Italian vessel."

"Some time ago," the radiocast said, "Italians succeeded in interrupting cables between Gibraltar and Malta, as well as between Malta and Alexandria."

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Kremlin Act Befogs Soviet Aim in Balkans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 26—The question of Russia's part in the Balkans once more has been thrown open to question by indications of a change of policy. The subject was raised by the appearance in the Red Star, Soviet Russian Army organ, on Sept. 21, of an article declaring that Russia is keeping its hands off the "imperialistic war" for the Balkan countries.

The prompt disavowal of this article by the Red Star as a "mistake" increased the crop of rumors as to what was the Soviet Government's real attitude.

The most probable explanation of the incident, according to observers here, is that the Red Star article substantially represents the actual Soviet policy, but that the Kremlin regards it as impolitic to say so.

Russia's policy appears to be motivated by a determination to keep out of war, while doing its utmost to promote its own interests.

This involves striking bargains with Germany whenever possible, especially with a view to strengthening the Soviets' defensive position against an eventual German attack on the Ukraine.

Provided the Axis leaves the Dardanelles alone, the Soviet and Axis paths in the Balkans do not cross seriously at present.

Indeed, as far as Bulgaria is concerned, both are inclined to support the Bulgarian claim against Greece for a territorial outlet to the Ægean.

This fact also gives them some common ground in regard to Turkey, which wants to maintain its own frontier with Greece.

Nevertheless, in view of the possible combination of Japan and Spain with the Axis, all against Britain, it is obvious that much turns on what Russia intends to do in the situation. Although the Soviet Government may be anxious to avoid a rupture with the Axis at the moment, it is bound to look eventually to a struggle with both Germany and Japan.

Pact Held Likely

TOKYO, Sept. 26 (AP)—An authorized Japanese spokesman today declared that a nonaggression pact with Soviet Russia is not unlikely.

"Japan is and always will be opposed to Communism," he said, "but this doesn't mean that a working arrangement with the Russians cannot be effected."

Spain to Act?

MADRID, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Rome correspondent of E. F. E., official Spanish news agency, declared today that coming days would "remove the veils which prevent us from knowing when and how Spain must co-operate with the two nations which, through victory, must undertake organization of a new Europe."

[In Rome, the newspaper Il Popolo di Roma, whose editor is Italian Foreign Minister Count Calazzo Ciano, declared Spain's position seemed to be one of "pre-belligerency," and said that in any event the negotiations were a prelude to "collaboration of Spain and the Axis powers" against Britain.]

Ciano En Route

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP)—Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, was en route to Germany today as diplomatic activity appeared to foreshadow early developments in the Axis war program, perhaps aligning new allies against Britain.

Officials said the Axis powers were determined to conduct the war inexorably to victory and to base the new order in Europe on the defene of German and Italian "living spaces" and the exclusion of England from Europe.

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP)—Walther Darre, Germany's Minister of Agriculture, arranged today to meet Giuseppe Tassinari, Italian Agricultural Minister, in northern Italy Sept. 29 to discuss agricultural sustenance co-operation between the Axis powers.

Bulgarian Demonstrators Cheer Axis

Wide World, International

Two Sides of Balkan Question

Upper: Enthusiastic Bulgars parading through the streets of the Bulgarian capital shortly after the signing of the Bulgarian-Rumanian agreement which gave Southern Dobruja to King Boris's country. The demonstrators carried German, Italian, and Hungarian flags to show their appreciation of the support received from the Axis powers and Hungary in the negotiations. Lower: Rumanian Foreign Minister Maniolescu signs treaty legalizing Hungarian "grab" of part of Transylvania. The historic Belvedere Palace in Vienna is the scene of the signing. The Italian and German diplomats who were prime movers in this deal are not shown—but they were looking on.

Danes Remain 'Free'—Just Like Nazis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP)—Adolf Hitler telegraphed King Christian X of Denmark today his best wishes on his 70th birthday.

German troops of the Army of occupation paid the King homage, reports said.

Celebrations today marking the 70th anniversary of Denmark's King Christian X find this former model democracy struggling to exist under a make-believe freedom.

In Berlin officials speak of "neighbor Denmark" and the officially inspired Nazi press frequently alludes to the "increasing co-operation with Denmark," as if Germany not only did not control Danish affairs, but had no intention of doing so.

And with German troops exercising a sort of protective custody throughout the country, Danish statesmen have little choice but to echo in return their pledge of "loyal co-operation with the Germanized continent."

The casual visitor to Copenhagen, once proud capital of one of Europe's most powerful nations, might even find visible signs substantiating claims that Denmark is still master of its own house.

The people still go about their business in what appears to be the usual manner. King Christian, tall and erect, still takes his customary horseback ride through the capital's streets. Automobiles have disappeared, to be sure, but they have also disappeared in most European cities.

Parliament Still Meets

National administration, civil and military, has apparently remained intact. Local self-government still prevails, Parliament, symbol of the fact that Denmark less than seven months ago was still "going the limit" in democratizing its way of living, is still allowed to meet regularly.

One might even sit in on a trial by Danish courts, in which members of the Danish National Socialist party are accused of some offense against the Danish State.

But such signs of apparent normalcy are only on the surface, reports reaching here indicate. Germany's tolerance in the case of Denmark, has an explanation. Germany looks to Denmark to supply vital food products. But Germany at the same time realizes that the Danish agricultural system is finely perfected, and that any interference might bring about its collapse. For this reason Germany is willing to allow Denmark's farmers the right to exploit their own farming methods. When the products are ready to leave the country, Germany once again steps into the role of protector.

And if Germany's demands—though they are seldom so labeled—are not met, there are always the German "protecting" troops on hand to re-emphasize the dominating position held by the Reich.

It is even rumored that Denmark has been forced to pay 400,000,000 kroner (nominally $70,000,000) for this "protection."

Thus Denmark, in common with the Netherlands, Belgium, France, and Norway, is almost entirely dependent upon the Reich. Especially is this so in the matter of those essential products which formerly came into the country by sea, but which are now cut off by the blockade.

Pretense of Free Trade

Denmark, with the fourth largest merchant marine in the world, carried on a brisk exchange of goods with Britain, the United States and other overseas ports before the German invasion took place last April. Now part of the Danish fleet is in German hands, while the rest of it is either in British ports or has been sunk.

The pretense of free trade is allowed to remain for Danish businessmen, but almost their only customer is Germany. Like other states now held in Germany's continental grip, Denmark either trades with Germany, and on German terms, or they starve.

With a third of its population producing more agricultural products than Denmark could consume, German markets remain as practically the only alternative to the once vital overseas trade, even though Germany cannot supply in return all of the products necessary to Danish economy.

But even with this trade, Denmark suffers serious shortages, according to reports of the American Friends of Danish Freedom, an organization working in New York for the re-establishment of Danish independence.

Coffee, tea, and cocoa, not to mention numerous other products, are more than scarce.

Automobiles are idle for lack of gas and oil. Wool is scarce, and cotton, yarn, and thread are almost impossible to buy. Electricity and gas are available only during certain hours of the day, and then in sharply limited quantities. Soap is a luxury, and wash day is the dread of every Danish housewife.

Coal has disappeared, and in its place has appeared peat, necessitating conversion of burners. Even peat, from Danish bogs, is insufficient to go around.

Co-operative farming, which Denmark once held up to the world as one of the foremost successful experiments in democracy, suffers from serious lack of cattle and livestock. The Government has reduced livestock by 750,000 head of cattle, 1,500,000 pigs, and 7,000,000 poultry because of the shortage of fodder.

Unemployment High

Despite these conditions, however, Denmark is seeking to preserve those institutions which make up Danish democracy. The Danish Folk High Schools, more than 60 of them with more than 7,000 students receiving instruction, board and room for as little as $16 a month, are still attempting to survive through the present difficulties.

Subsistence, homestead and rural resettlement programs which put an end to landlordism, sharecropping and farm-tenancy, are striving to exist under the threat of disrupted farming enterprises.

Thus for Denmark, the days of Vikings and sea rovers which gave Denmark early a leading role in European affairs, seem remote. The Valdemars and the Canutes, mighty Danish rulers of early times who built up one of the richest states in Europe, seem more distant than ever. But their memories, together with more recent accomplishments in Government and freedom have not been forgotten.

And Denmark has joined the ranks of those people subjected to varying degrees of German domination who are looking forward hopefully to the day of returned independence.

King Christian X

The Sovereign of Denmark and Iceland, who is observing his seventieth anniversary by looking forward to the day when his people will be free of Nazi domination.

R. A. F. Intensifies Raids; Few Germans Over London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 26—This morning as Londoners made their daily assessment of give and take in the present air war against Germany, they had the satisfaction of figuring that last night's exchanges were to Britain's advantage.

Over Central London there was far less enemy activity than there had been during several recent nights, while R. A. F. bombers subjected Berlin to its longest air raid, and bombed military objectives at Kiel and invasion bases in enemy-occupied territory.

Observers on this side of the straits say the whole of the continental coast from Dunkirk to Boulogne, France, appeared to be on fire last night as high-explosive and incendiary bombs were rained down from British planes.

An unfortunate feature of a quiet night in Central London is that it usually means an extremely noisy one in the suburbs, because that is where the marauders jettison their bombs if they decide not to become involved in the intense metropolitan barrage of antiaircraft guns and searchlights.

These two factors in ground defense work in close conjunction with each other and with night fighter planes. In an attempt to elude the attention of defense forces the Nazis have done a good deal of experimental cruising around trying to find their way in. One result has been that fewer bombs were dropped in most populous areas and consequently there have been fewer casualties although the number of German planes operating in ones or two during any sort of weather appears to be about the same as formerly.

It is noticeable that the Germans have been using widely varying types of bombs. High-explosive bombs of light caliber are fewer but small incendiaries of the fireworks type and bombs designed to spatter their contents of crude oil burning over a wide area have been more in evidence, as have heavy high-explosive bombs and other variations on the same theme which are capable of wreaking great havoc upon anything so relatively flimsy as civilian roperty.

Raids Force Embassy To Change Its Hours

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 26

The United States Embassy has had to revise its working hours because of British air raids in order to give the staff enough sleep.

Members come to work at 10:30 a. m. instead of 9 o'clock, take an hour for lunch instead of an hour and a half and quit at 7 p. m. instead of 6 p. m.

Raids Intensified

By the Associated Press

The German-British aerial duel reached new peaks today with Berlin's longest raid alarm of the war, the heaviest bombardment of the German-held "invasion coast" and the nineteenth consecutive night of bombing for London.

The Admiralty at the same time announced that British submarines torpedoed three German supply ships, but the communiqué did not specify the date or place of the engagement. It said that the submarine H-49 attacked a convoy of eight supply vessels, scoring torpedo hits on two, and that the submarine Tuna reported destruction of a large supply ship which was screened by two destroyers.

An Ottawa dispatch stated that Canadian Navy Minister Angus MacDonald had announced that the Canadian armed merchant cruiser Prince Robert had captured the German express cargo ship Weser off Manzanillo, Mexico.

Power Station Hit

The Weser, a 9,179-ton ship which plied as a passenger liner on the North German Lloyd's Bremen-Pacific service, took refuge in Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, shortly after the war began. She moved thence to Manzanillo, arriving late last July.

British bombers claimed hits on Berlin's 300,000-kilowatt Klingenberg power station, source of much of the City's industrial power, and other vital objects, the Air Ministry reported.

The power station, in the center of the factory section to the east of Berlin, was straddled by "sticks" of heavy-caliber bombs in four separate attacks within an hour, the Ministry Communiqué said, and bombs bursting on and around the station were followed by fire.

Opening their bombardment shortly after 10 p. m. and continuing into the early morning hours, the R. A. F. also plunged explosives onto the Capital's west power station, the Schönberg railway yard, a railway station near the Charlottenburg district,. Tempelhof airdrome, and near-by railway sidings, the Ministry said.

British airmen resumed the offensive thrust by daylight on ports along the German-held French Coast. This daylight assault—45 minutes in which the heavy detonations were heard on the English side as virtually one continuous reverberation—followed a three-hour night attack from Boulogne to Dunkirk.

The weather on the English Channel may have motivated the intensified British pressure on the "invasion coast." Choppy seas which had rendered impossible any navigation by shallow-draft boats—such as German invaders might use—quieted as the day came on.

Berlin accounts of the Raid on Berlin stated that eight apartment houses were destroyed during a five-hour attack by British bombers. Two civilians were killed and five injured.

New Path to Capital

In the night attack on London Nazi raiders took a new path to the British Capital, coming up the Thames Estuary, instead of by way of the Southeast Coast.

The night raid followed a day of aerial activity in which 26 German planes were shot down—22 by fighters and four by antiaircraft fire—according to British Air Ministry reports.

The Government said fires were started in many parts of the London area, and that only prompt action by firefighters prevented "considerable" damage. Damage also was reported by direct hits on "houses and other buildings in many parts of the area."

Casualties, some of them fatal, were reported, but the number was not known. Other attacks occurred in Southeast England, in the Northwest, and in Wales.

Raiders Kept Out

The British Press Association credited the intensity of the antiaircraft barrage in northwestern London with keeping raiders out of the center of the City.

Meanwhile the Air Ministry, in an elaboration of earlier announcements on far-ranging operations by the Royal Air Force on the night of Sept. 24, reported that the docks at Calais, France, were bombed for nearly seven hours.

The attack, a phase of general assault upon Nazi "invasion ports" from Hamburg, Germany, to Le Havre, France, left fires in many parts of the harbor, the Ministry said.

These were among the other results reported: Hamburg docks aflame; Cherbourg, France, and Delfzijl, Netherlands, shipping bases hit by bombs; repeated hits scored at Ostend, Belgium, on harbor basins and jetties; barges hit at Calais, German searchlight batteries machine-gunned and darkened, and more than 30 fires counted on docks; raids continued on Le Havre intermittently for seven hours, lock gates hit and warehouses set afire, a harbor power station believed to have been hit; at Boulogne direct hits on one dock, and on jetties, big explosion followed by fire on one dock; hits registered on new German gun emplacements at Cap Gris Nez.

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Nazified State in Norway Decrees End of Monarchy

OSLO, German-Occupied Norway, (via Berlin), Sept. 26 (AP)—A newly-proclaimed "commission state"—a Nazi-modeled national union described as neither a German protectorate, nor a monarchy—is functioning for Norway.

Norwegians were told by Joseph Terboven, Nazi High Commissioner for this occupied nation, that the measure of freedom and independence they may regain depends on the degree of loyalty they show for the new commission-style Nasjonal Samling (National Union).

In a proclamation of the change yesterday, Herr Terboven announced the end of the Norwegian Monarchy and Parliament, declaring refugee King Haakon had been removed as Chief of State and the royal succession broken. Haakon last was reported in England.

Vidkun Quisling, the Norwegian Nazi, was named sole political leader, and a council of 15 commissioner selected by Herr Terboven himself was given temporary charge of the government.

Perhaps the best known of these commissioners is Kjeld Irgens, in charge of navigation, who for many years captained vessels saling to the United States.

Other commissioners named included: Commerce, Industry, and Fisheries, Sigurd Halvorsen; Churches and Schools, Prof. Ragnar Skanke; Internal Affairs, William Hagelin; Social, Prof. Biger Meidell; Supplies, Oeystein Ravner; Police, Jonas Lie; Justice, Everre Rissnes; Agriculture, Thorstein Fretheim; Finance, Erling Bandberg; Public Enlightenment and Culture, Gudbrand Lunde; Physical Welfare, Axel Stand; Public Works, Tormod Hustad.

Herr Terboven warned that political activity outside the Nasjonal Samling, in which all political parties were abolished, would not be tolerated and promised that if the new state gets loyal support, "I am convinced you will have a great future within the new European order which is coming into being."

"But Norwegians must be clear on one point, namely that the only avenue by which the Norwegian people can regain a large measure of freedom and independence is the Nasjonal Smaling," he said. "The decision will be an internal affair of the Norwegian people."

Indefinitely continued occupation of Norway by the German Army was provided. The state is to have no sort of foreign relations with any other country other than Germany.

Finn Action Hit

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Britain's Minister to Finland has been instructed to protest strongly to the Finnish Government against its "action in agreeing to allow German troops to pass through Finland on their way to Northern Norway," informed sources said yesterday.

In circles close to the Foreign Office it was said that the Finnish-German agreeemnt, disclosed Sept. 24 in Helsingfors, "constitutes a clear breach of neutrality and international law."

Bay Stater Chosen

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 26 (AP)—A. J. Boardman, Vice-President and General Manager of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company, was elected President of the American Transit Association today at its fifty-ninth convention.

Bringing Rio de Janeiro Closer

Wide World

Another Clipper Takes to the Air

The sleek looking Pan American Clipper ship Comet is shown as it left the ground at the Miami airport on its maiden flight to the West Indies and the east coast of South America, inaugurating a three-day service to Rio de Janeiro. The Comet carries mail and passengers and is expected to make the journey between North and South America mainly in the substratosphere, where high speeds are possible.

Drop in Swiss Trade Casts Doubt on Future

This is the second of several articles on Switzerland showing how the political, economic, and social aspects of Swiss life are bearing up against the increasing pressure of the struggle that is surging up to its frontiers.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Rome who has been traveling in Switzerland.

BERN, Sept. 26—Switzerland has only two small links with the outside world beyond Europe. One is the southwest rail and road link from Geneva through unoccupied France. The other is a similar outlet through Italian Genoa on the other side. Once a Swiss cargo is out of port, there is the British blockade to face.

When a bridge was blown out just over the French line, some days back, all importation came to a halt until means of portage could be improvised.

Only the small-bulk, high value trade such as watches and cut gems have managed to get through to the outside with a fair degree of regularity. Imports in July were but 32 per cent of what they were two months before. And only a handful of ships have docked and sailed from Mediterranean ports with Swiss goods.

Apart from the two precarious rail links to the outside, all else is a surrounding sea of barter economics.

Trade opportunities of the future are those of the European continents: blockaded and everywhere dislocated by war. The Swiss are a manufacturing people and much of what their shops and plants have to offer is not necessary merchandise to warring powers.

More Watches Sold

Yet more watches have been sold abroad this year than last, in the period through August. The Italians have kept their agreement to give the Swiss free access to port facilities at Genoa. This is confirmed even by British sources here which have no reason to flatter the Italians. They say that such cargoes as manage to land at Genoa, clear through the Simplon in two or three days. There is no saying how long this will last, of course.

But it is easy to understand the rather warm feeling which the Swiss have for the Italians. This economic help strengthens their conviction that Premier Mussolini will not cause trouble for his nonsanctionist Alpine neighbor who stands between him and North Europe.

The pinch has come to Swiss industry largely in the matter of raw material supplies. Yet the situation is not yet generally acute. Swiss industry is chiefly based on high value with small bulk rather than heavy production. It is not difficult to accumulate good-sized stocks for such products as watches, gem cutting, or tool making.

The pinch in coal is much more quickly felt. A new clearing agreement signed with Germany several weeks ago provides for more of this precious fuel. Germany used to supply 44 per cent of Swiss needs and now has guaranteed 50 per cent. But Italy is getting the lions share, and the Swiss are already gathering wood and faggots, doing their best to cut down on unnecessary bathing, hot water, heating, and the like and preparing for a grim winter.

Yet here again, there is one vast improvement over the situation in the four years of the World War. Then, all the Swiss railways were operated on coal and soon came close to a standstill. It was shortly after the World War, and as one result of the lessons learned, that electrification was begun.

Today, the Swiss national railways not only are driven by hydroelectric power, but can substantially better the Swiss bargaining position by transporting German coal, for example, to Italy.

In food, the justly renowned Swiss reserves are seen at their best. A year before the war, the Federal Government began urging citizens to lay in stocks. And with a long memory, reaching back to the last war, they did so with a will. One household which the writer visited, was full of cases, crocks and jars containing "food for a year." In another house an ample garage was lined with deep shelves from floor to ceiling loaded with foods. Families will have several hundred tins and jars stored for emergency.

One former mountain guide, his tourist business gone, has bought a huge tract of fertile land in the Tessin and is raising vegetables to sell. Countless others have evidently done likewise. One sees the golden brown of wheatfields high on the alpine pastures where mostly cows and goats were seen before. It is calculated by one official here that Switzerland this year is managing to produce three fourths of what it will eat.

Meanwhile, the Federal Government itself has laid in large reserves of commodities such as wheat, grains, and the like which are not produced in sufficient amounts on Swiss soil. Both wholesalers and retailers have done their share, too. The result is a combined total of reserves which ought to go far when combined with such foods as Switzerland can import.

Good Food Served

At the moment, there is probably more good food of better quality served on Swiss tables and in Swiss hotels and restaurants than in any other country on the European continent proper. Against this fact, measures such as that forbidding bread to be sold until it is a day old, so as to reduce consumption, seem of minor importance.

Thus it is not so much the present situation within Switzerland which is cause for concern, but the unknown future. How long will Germany permit this relatively higher standard of living nearby? What would it mean to readjust Swiss economy to that of an Axis-dominated Europe over a period of years? Some hint of the pressure which Germany already has begun to apply, can be found in the outcome of the recent trade negotiations with Germany. These will form the subject of a subsequent dispatch.

Both Sides Claim Advantage On French Indo-China Border

By the Associated Press

Conflicting reports continue to cast a veil of uncertainty over military developments in French Indo-China. Since both sides report withdrawals along the northern border, it is presumed that hostilities there have lessened or ceased.

Hongkong — Japanese forces entering French Indo-China from the sea completed a "peaceful landing" near Haiphong this morning, said a communiqué issued by

Haiphong, French Indo-China—Two thousand Japanese troops landed today six miles from this port without firing a shot and without meeting French resistance after three Japanese planes had bombed a nearby railroad crossing, killing and wounding 15 natives.

headquarters of the Japanese Army of South China.

Hanoi, French Indo-China—A French communiqué said last night that French troops had withdrawn from Langson, 80 miles northeast of Hanoi and 15 miles within the Indo-China border, after having been encircled by "vastly superior Japanese forces."

Both sides, said the French suffered "considerable" losses during the Langson fighting.

Informed unofficial quarters asserted that a combination of diplomatic, political and military factors had caused the French to fall back from the border after vigorous resistance to the initial Japanese move of Sunday night.

One French air force officer was reported killed yesterday when Japanese pursuit planes attacked and forced down his observation ship 30 miles within the French border.

[The French announcement in Hanoi that French troops had withdrawn appeared in conflict with a statement by the French Colonial Ministry in Vichy that the Japanese troops in Indo-China had retired across the frontier. The Hanoi statement, it appeared, might have been superseded by developments.]

Manila — Official French quarters here said they had received an official message from Manoi, French Indo-China, that waves of Japanese warplanes had bombed Haiphong, port of the French possession, early yesterday.

The message added, "This morning everything is quiet. Some signs of stabilization of conditions and abandonment of warlike activities by the Japanese Army have been noted."

Three waves of Japanese planes participated in the Haiphong raid, in which 15 persons were killed, the message from Hanoi said.

The situation along the coast was confused, French here quoted the report, because the Japanese Army and Navy were not working in harmony, but were carrying out old orders issued by local commanders despite new instructions from Tokyo.

Shanghai Walks

SHANGHAI, Sept. 26 (AP)—Walkouts have tied up all transportation services in Shanghai except a few trolleys still operating in the French concession under a heavy police guard.

Belief is expressed that the transportation strike is politically inspired with a view to distracting attention from developments in French Indo-China, and this view is supported by the fact that a majority of the present strikers has not presented concrete demands.

The Shanghai Power Company, largest American-owned firm in China, still is unaffected.

Vermonter Gets U. S. Post

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 26 (AP)—Herman I. Miller, land-use planning specialist of the Vermont Agricuitural Extension Servive, has been named New Jersey representative of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and will take office at Rutgers University Oct. 1, Prof. L. A. Bevan, director of the State Extension Service announces.

Nazis Limit Use Of Bicycle Tires

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 26

To prevent waste of rubber tires, children owning bicycles may use their vehicles only for riding to and from school.

The restriction was imposed by the Ministry of Education in a new decree which said violators would be punished by conscription of tires.

U. S. Ponders 'Fortress' Sale to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—It is learned here on information believed to be reliable that the Administration contemplates a new deal with Great Britain under which some of America's giant "flying fortresses" and other arms will be sent abroad. The proposal may have political results and already has been attacked by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is understood, strongly favors the step. It is supported by the William Allen White Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

As in the case of the earlier destroyer-naval base deal, an effort may be made to commit Wendell Willkie to the proposal in advance. Though it never has been officially stated here, it is widely understood that Mr. Willkie was asked to give advance approval to the destroyer deal but contented himself with going along with it after it had been consummated, though criticizing details. Now the question turns on additional aid for Great Britain.

The political situation is believed to be slowing down the further aid to Great Britain, though it is felt that public opinion now countenances additional assistance. The Administration wants to keep the matter out of politics, if possible. Other armament needed by Great Britain, besides airplanes, are more destroyers and more rifles. Training of Canadian aviators in snow-free winter air fields also has been mentioned.

Momentary British loss of prestige by retreat from Dakar is important in these delicate considerations, for the Administration already is under attack for allegedly stripping its own defenses to aid a country which, it is charged, faces defeat.

Senator Lodge made a strong attack against the proposed sale of flying fortresses to Britain on the Senate floor Sept. 25 followed by a radiocast at night. He charged the United States army has only 46 of the big planes immediately available and needs them herself, for pilot training if for nothing else. He said the four-engined B-17 bombers, carrying a crew of eight, normally take a year to build. They can operate at heights up to 36,000 feet. "I simply cannot understand how we can afford to get rid of these ships," he said.

'Tweetsie' Blows Whistle No More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOONE, N. C. — The shrill whistle of "Tweetsie," miniature train that has transported thousands of tourists over the scenic route between Boone and Johnson City, Tenn., comprising one of the three remaining narrow-guage railroads in the United States, will be heard no more reverberating through the mountains of this section.

Recent floods so damaged the railroad that its directors have asked permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon it, on the ground that its reconstruction would not be justified.

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NEW YORK

Columbia's New Disk Album Brings Bert Williams at Best

Review of Recordings

Drop into an American vaudeville house in the early twenties and among the acts that one would be likely to hear were "Chic" Sale, Stella Mahew, Ota Gygi, Irene Franklin, Bobby Clark, Van and Schenck, Lulu McConnell, Charles Withers and his "op'ry house," and many others. Sometime during the season the vaudeville-goer would be sure to find Bert Williams, one of the best Negro entertainers of all time, programmed on the bill.

Bert Williams, who came up from the British West Indies, was a "single" and one of the greatest "next to closing" acts in vaudeville. "Next to closing" was the featured act of vaudeville program. The closing acts were generally acrobatic or animal turns in which there was no talking. This arrangement was so those suburbanites who had to run to catch the last train could get out without disturbing the show.

Anyone who remembers those days will most certainly get a very pleasant reminiscent twinge in the album of songs of Bert Williams which Columbia has just released. The album includes such well-knowns as "O Death! Where Is Thy Sting," and "It's Nobody's Business But My Own," numbers which are indelibly linked with him just as you think of Fannie Brice and "My Man" or Nora Bayes and her "Shine On, Harvest Moon."

Prohibition had not been in force very long in the early twenties before Bert Williams became one of the great "kidders" of the prohibitionists. The spirit of those times are caught in such numbers as "The Moon Shines on the Moonshine" and "Bring Back Those Wonderul Days." Vaudeville, even more than the modern radio, reflected the mores of the day. There are also passing references in the lyrics of various songs to the depression of 1921. The most surprising thing about the album was that such songs as "Somebody" and "Nobody" were not included. We have heard such modern radio entertainers as "Singin' Sam and Ben Bernie do very passable imitations of Bert Williams in these latter songs. In our opinion these are funnier than some included in the album. It may be, of course, that Columbia no longer has the "masters" of these songs.

When Bert Williams went to record these old "acoustic" records in the old Bridgeport studios of the Columbia Phonograph Company he would find a recording orchestra ranged about before large and small horns in fantastic groupings as compared with the microphone placements for recording today. He himself sang into a separate horn. At the small end was a French glass plate diaphragm to which was attached a stylus lever supporting a recording jewel. This cut the vibrations of Bert's voice into a disc of soft wax which had been previously heated so that it would take clear impressions of the lateral movements of the cutting jewel.

After the recording was finished and the wax cooled it was coated with graphite and inserted in an electro-plating bath of copper sulphate. This process formed the original copper "master" from which the copies for sale were struck. The Williams album was made from a number of original "masters" which were unearthed in the files of Columbia. The album is replete with the now stilted orchestral introductions and "smear" effects which were typical of the day. The album is, and is so labeled, a "collector's item."

Popular

Alec Templeton contributes a nice current Columbia release in "Grieg's in the Grove," rhythmic treatment of familiar music of the Norwegian composer, coupling with it an impressionistic study, "Redwoods at Bohemian Grove," with a slight nod at Debussy. Benny Goodman is good in, of all things, a waltz, "Nostalgia," coupling with it a medium-paced "Lil Boy Love," from "A Night at Earl Carroll's," which uses a theme from Prokofieff's Peter and the Wolf."

Frances Langford is good as usual in a Decca vocal of "Love Lies" and pairs with it "And So Do I," while the Casa Lomas are good in a medium-paced jive session entitled "Come and Get It," featuring good choruses on the clarinet and piano. Paired with this is "Mirage," easy-paced somnolent desert atmosphere, with a rhythm in it suggestive of the tread of a camel train.

Numbers to Determine Future of Millions

Wide World

Handful of Draft Capsules

These capsules will be used in the national lottery to be held in Washington shortly after the registration, Oct. 16, of all male citizens between the ages of 21 and 35 inclusive. Numbers printed on white cardboard will be inserted in the capsules before the drawing to determine the men to be called to serve under the Selective Service Act for duty in the Army.

Rush Indicates Enlistments May Fill First Draft Quota

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Voluntary Army enlistment offers pouring into selective service headquarters indicate that a sizeable part of the first compulsory service quota of 400,000 men may be filled without a draft.

Recalling that 453,000 men volunteered from April through August in 1917, selective service officials anticipated in the coming weeks a rush of men anxious to complete their year's training and be done with it.

Selective service officials pointed to the comparatively numerous inquiries already received at State offices, Army recruiting centers, newspaper offices, and headquarters here. In New York, special military police had to be called out yesterday to handle a crowd of 700 young men seeking to enlist.

A typical inquiry came from a young Idaho lawyer who wanted to put his military service behind him in order that he might take up legal practice later without fear of being interrupted. He was advised that he, or any other man from 18 to 36, could volunteer to his local draft board and be accepted for service unless deferred.

The more enlistments in a given draft district, the smaller the number that will be taken from it by compulsory conscription.

Officers suggested that voluntary enlistment might be particularly attractive to young men of 18, 19 or 20 who want to finish their military service before starting a college course, or business career.

Speaking of volunteers of a non-military kind, Maj. Chauncey Parker, finance officer of the Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, said indications were that voluntary workers to operate the draft machinery also would be "plentiful."

Although $24,800,000 has been requested from Congress for selective service expenses during the current fiscal year ending July 1, 1941, he said, only the clerks of some local 6,500 local and a smaller number of appeal boards would be paid, and their salaries probably would be "very small."

All expenses which State organizations can prove necessary will be paid from federal funds, Parker stated, but it is believed that States will make numerous gifts of time, equipment, office space and services.

He estimated that 15 per cent of the original cost of the system would not recur, and that appropriations for later years consequently would dwindle.

Willkie Boycott?

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 26 (AP)—In a statement published on the front page of today's Chattanooga Times, a Democratic campaign spokesman urged Times readers to cancel their subscriptions in protest against the newspaper's editorial support of Republican presidential candidate Wendell Willkie.

Fletcher Morgan, Democratic Campaign Manager for Hamilton County, also asked in the statement that supporters of President Roosevelt use their influence against merchants advertising in the Times "at least until after the November election."

White House Peanut Vendor Glad He Can Now Say 'I Love My Country'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Steve Vasilakos, the peanut vendor who's closer to the White House than any other business man in America, admitted today that he is the happiest man in the nation.

"Right soon next Tuesday," said the man who has peddled peanuts to Presidents for more than 20 years, "I am an American 100 per cent—papers and all."

Steve got the good news in a government envelope and celebrated by stuffing the White House squirrels and birds with free handouts of his best merchandise.

"This exam," he said, "was one tough business, but I say to myself he's right because look what a man gets—he gets this beautiful, wonderful country!"

Mr. Vasilakos came to the United States from Greece in 1910, took a flier at the dishwashing division of the restaurant business, and then settled down to peanuts and pop corn.

He took up his stand on a corner that's actually on the White House property. Six years ago the police sought to move him, pointing out the Executive Mansion was no place for the peanut business, and besides he was parked beside a fire plug.

Steve took his problem to Mrs. Roosevelt and she appealed to the police to let him stay. They did. Overcome with gratitude, Steve decided to become an American.

"I thought he was easy," he grinned, "but he was not."

He studied in the naturalization school for five years and then confidently took his examination. He flunked it.

Slightly puzzled, he took it again. Aagain he didn't pass.

Desperately he went back to his books. He took the examination a third time and yesterday they told him he had passed—but with a struggle.

"Now after soon," rejoiced Steve, "I can say 'I love my country'—not just 'I love this country.'"

Berlin Talks Hint Changes In War Plan

Continued from Page 1

the Danube basin which has been marked out for German control and development of the Aegean littoral which has been assigned to Italy.

Prizes Dangled Before Spain

It would seem likely that Italy will shortly undertake steps to consolidate the area assigned to it, including Yugoslavia and Greece.

It is also taken for granted in the German press that Spain is to have Gibraltar and a large section of Morocco at the expense of France. At least the German press keeps dangling this prospect daily before the eyes of Serrano Suner and his staff still here in Berlin.

Whether they are interested to the extent of formally declaring themselves for the Axis and making a contribution commensurate with the proffered reward cannot be accurately judged from here.

One would previously have assumed that most of North Africa was intended to be Italy's share of the spoils. But neutral circles are beginning to wonder if perhaps more German interest, particularly in the western corner of Africa, mught be involved in a heavier German contribution to the military effort believed impending in that theater of prespective operations.

The increasing weight being given here to the possibility of American intervention in the war would strengthen the likelihood that more active German military participation in Mediterranean affairs is involved.

The general unconcern toward the possibility of American intervention which has been notable here until recently was coupled always with the assumption that conquest of England this year would render America an academic factor in this war.

But the picture seems to change.

And with the change comes increasing recognition that American intervention is not to be quite so lightly discounted as in the past.

There is no decrease in the general atmosphere of confidence in higher quarters here as to ultimate success. Japan's increasing activity in the Far East is regarded as a counterpoise to any American tendency to direct interference in Europe. And if Spain is brought into the Axis camp it means a new barrier between German-controlled Europe and America.

But the increasing threat of America seems to be behind the current German tendency to think in terms of more allies instead of in terms of a war fought almost exclusively with German arms.

The predominant note here this week is on co-operation among the associates of Berlin, which is something entirely new. It of course carries with it the implication of a wider distribution of the spoils than was previously contemplated.

Meanwhile the end of September approaches with the invasion of England still a threat and not a fact, and with English bombers again making their presence emphatically felt in Berlin — both incidents causing surprise among the mass of ordinary citizens here. Neither is what they had expected, but it is too early yet to draw conclusions from this surprise.

Neilson Will Cast Vote for Roosevelt

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. William Allen Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College, says he will support President Roosevelt for Re-election because "his defeat would bring despair to what is left of European democracies and joy to Hitler and Mussolini."

"The stopping of the victorious march of the Nazi-Fascist powers seems to me immeasurably the most important issue before the world today," Dr. Neilson said in a statement.

"Mr. Roosevelt seems to grasp the significance of the crisis and to be disposed to go as far in aiding resistance to Hitler as public opinion and Congress and his constitutional limitations will permit."

He said that Wendell Willkie, while in agreement on the main points of foreign policy, "is being supported by many groups that are fighting the Administration policy."

'Keep the Boys Happy' and Win Public Goals of Draft Advisers and Army

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—A two-fold campaign to "make the boys happy" and win public approval of compulsory military service has been started by selective service and Army officials.

Their general intention is to prevent any conscript from leaving home dissatisfied with the draft or coming back disgruntled with Army camp life.

Frederick Osborne, chairman of the President's six-man advisory committee on the draft, told a conference of army and draft officers that the prime function of his group is to prevent public misunderstanding of the system by which men will be selected.

The War Department, meanwhile, issued a formal statement saying that "adequacy in the preparation of shelter, hospital and sanitation facilities would be the keynote in the Army preparations for the induction of selectees."

Addressing Army personnel officers from the nine corps areas and selective service liaison officials, Mr. Osborne said that the draft should be conducted so justly and the trainees treated so fairly that public support would be given to compulsory service.

Mr. Osborne said that his committee, designated last week by President Roosevelt to assist the draft administration, also was keeping watch on social security, industry employment and other problems of concern to trainees, their families and employers.

The Army statement said that both National Guardsmen and drafted men would be inducted only as facilities were made available to give them healthful and comfortable living conditions.

Willkie Says He Was Liberal Along with Elder Roosevelt

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, EN ROUTE TO OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 26—Traveling through north central states where the seeds of progressive Republicanism first took root, Wendell L. Willkie served notice today that, if elected, he would oppose, with equal force, the excessive power of big business and excessive power of big government.

Throughout North and South Dakota Mr. Willkie is identifying his candidacy with the liberal crusade of Theodore Roosevelt, the crusade which, the Republican presidential nominee says, is now only transformed from the domination of big business to the domination of big government.

"As a boy I was a part of that crusade," Mr. Willkie is emphasizing on every occasion, at the stops all through the Dakotas; in Dickinson, in Bismarck, in Fargo yesterday and in Mitchell and Sioux Falls this morning. "In it the great progressives of this country between 1900 and 1920 fought for certain basic principles of liberalism.

"Those principles of liberalism were to take the slimy grip of big business off our courts and our legislatures and our administrative processes of government. We began to break that throttle hold. Then the World War came on and the mad twenties, with the result that we fell back.

Government Oppression

"I was one of those who joined the liberal crusade of 1932 and followed the Democratic platform of 1932. I considered it one of the most progressive and liberal platforms ever adopted by any party in the history of the United States.

"But something happened thereafter. That liberalism was meant to release our lives, to make us free from the domination of wealth. The domination was transformed from the domination of big business to the domination of big government.

"And now I am out fighting just as vigorously against the domination of big government over our lives as I was fighting in those days against the domination of big business.

"Today, government has taken control of our legislative process; the members of Congress who do not go along with the will of the Administration are purged. Courts that do not decide as it wishes them to decide are replaced, and attempts are made to pack them. Our administration processes are filled with 'brain-trusters' and men seeking to subvert our liberties.

Promises Dynamic America

"Now if you want a President who believes in making America dynamic again, who believes in the pioneer spirit—the spirit of the Elder Roosevelt who spent so much time in this part of the country—then I hope you will vote for me."

With considerable glee yesterday, Mr. Willkie took note of the resignation of Tommy Corcoran, Administration official and presidential intimate, to rally voters behind Mr. Roosevelt.

"I don't think that the President deliberately wants to be a dictator," the candidate said, "but I wouldn't say that for the group around him. He has a group about him that is desperate. I see that Tommy Corcoran is going out to organize support to re-elect the President. That ought to elect me 100 per cent with Tommy on the other side."

Kept Both Happy

As his campaign train passed across the entire State of North Dakota, Mr. Willkie found himself in the midst of a complicated local political situation which required all of his "amateur" political finesse to weather. Here, it develops there are two pro-Willkie "Republican" candidates for the United States Senate, a Republican candidate for Governor who is considered so radical that many Republicans are supporting his opponent, and a Democratic Governor who is not in sympathy with the New Deal.

The two Republican senatorial nominees — former Governor William Langer, an old-time Nonpartisan Leaguer, and Representative William Lemke, who was the Union Party's candidate for President in 1936 and is now running as an independent progressive Republican—were both guests on the Willkie train. They were allowed to take turns introducing "the next President of the United States" and when the day was over it was evident that Mr. Willkie had kept their warm support without succumbing to taking sides between them.

At his stop at Mandan, N. D., Mr. Willkie told his audience that if they would go over to Aberdeen, S. D., they would see a painted sign in front of a restaurant where he worked as a boy, as a dish washer. And then referring to the innuendo that tries to make him out a representative of the aristocracy, he added:

"I was pretty good because after a while I rose to the position of assistant cook. But did you ever see an aristocrat who started as a dishwasher?"

As an indication of the kind of campaign that is still to come, Mr. Willkie let it be known that he has plans for 20 major campaign speeches between Oct. 1 and election day. Nov. 5 and that many of them will be nationally broadcast.

According to present plans, following his foreign affairs speech in Cleveland Oct. 2, he will go to New York for one day, will then go into New England as far as Boston, turn west for an address in Albany and proceed across northern New York State with a night speech in Buffalo tentatively set for Oct. 12. The Middle West will be the locale immediately after Buffalo.

Willkie Due East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Eastern Republicans are preparing to mass thousands strong at the Empire City Racetrack in Yonkers, Saturday night to hear Wendell L. Willkie, their presidential candidate, make his first major address in New York State. With the East reserved for the final weeks of campaign stumping, Mr. Willkie will remain here only for a Sunday of rest, returning to the Middle West by airplane on Monday to resume his canvass of that territory.

Arriving at the racetrack rally by special train at 8:30 p. m. Saturday night, Mr. Willkie will be introduced by New York County Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, and his speech will be radiocast between 9:30 and 10 p. m. The meeting has been arranged as the closing session of the Republican state convention whose permanent chairman, State Senator Joe R. Hanley, will preside. The program will include the introduction of state candidates by Republican State Chairman Edwin F. Jaeckle.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

K	I	P	L	I	N	G		P	L	A	N	T		
A		A	U	R	A		S	A	I	L		O		
U	R		Z	I	H	A		U	T	I	C	A		
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M	I	A	S		R	A	B		C	E	N	T		
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U. S. Food for Europe Seen As Only Tightening Its Chains

Continued from Page 1

ritories which the Germans rule, they will loot that too.

"Now human beings must suffer that freedom may live. We are arming Britain that she may make good her magnificent struggle against the powers of darkness. We cannot do that with one hand and with the other seek to strike down the most trenchant weapon in all her armory (her blockade)."

View of the Legion

A similar view appears to be held within a large section of the American Legion, which has just been meeting in convention in Boston. A leading spokesman for the Legion, Jerry Owen, editor of the "Oregon Legionnaire," writes in his September issue "that if we responded to the pitiful appeals of starving children we would only be aiding Nazi Germany. So there is but one sensible answer to the appeals." It is negative.

Mr. Owen cites the case of Countess Morag Zamoyaska from Poland, who says, "Not one bit of food which the Americans sent to Poland has reached the people for whom it was intended. Even the clothing has been taken by the Germans. I am confident that every bit of help sent to occupied areas benefits Germany."

Mr. Owen, in his newspaper which is an official publication of the American Legion, pointed out somewhat ironically that since sending food to the occupied areas was equivalent to giving it to Germany, "it would be simpler just to send the supplies direct to Hitler."

Nazi Tactics

Meanwhile renewed evidence of the extent to which the Reich is stripping the occupied areas of supplies is contained in an uncensored memorandum received in Boston from a former resident of France. This observer visited a number of cities in the occupied zone. Of one large French city in particular he said: "The place looked as though locusts had been through. German soldiers bought up all coffee, chocolate, tea, silk hosiery and women's underwear. Most shoes were also gone." There isn't much doubt, this visitor thinks, that the whole of occupied France was looted of its reserves.

The food situation is better in Germany this autumn than last, and there seems no doubt much of this is due to Germany's taking of supplies from conquered lands.

If aid is sent to these places, most observers believe, it would be taken over by Germans. In fact, persons of unusual information and good judgment assert that some of the most ardent advocates of American assistance are Nazi supporters.

Even if such aid were not taken over by Germans, it would tend to allay the bitter opposition that is bound to develop in occupied territories against the Nazis. So it would both aid the destroyers of civilization as we know it and weaken potential resistance to the destroyers.

Herr Hitler has said, "The struggle against Versailles is not the end of my policy. . . . The mere restitution of pre-war Germany is no worthy task. . . . We must rule Europe. . . . We brook no equal partners. The others will be vassal states with no army, no separate policy, no separate economy!"

If aid is sent to these occupied territories, it will help Herr Hitler realize his aim of holding these areas in permanent vassalage. Sending aid to these sad people now would strengthen the chains holding them in slavery.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning 11:79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service 10:45 a. m. Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m), Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service at 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Sunday, October 20, only:
Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m), Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. The beam antennae will be directed towards South America.

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.25mc. (19.6m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studios of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.15mc (19.8m), 6:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.13mc (19.8m).
Third Sundays monthly: 5:0015:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m).

Lecture on Christian Science

Tuesday noon, Oct. 15, 12:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m).

Hercules Firm Paying All Property Claims

KENVIL, N. J., Sept. 26 (AP)—A spokesman for the Hercules Powder Company, whose plant was demolished in an explosion which caused 51 fatalities, said yesterday the company would pay claims for all property damage "caused directly or indirectly by the blast regardless of our responsibility."

John A. Graves, general counsel for the company, announced that 35 claims for property damage have been settled in the last 10 days. Amounts paid out, he said, ranged from $15 to $200.

New Deal Grip On Democratic Party Tightens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Two more indications of tightening control of New Deal power on Democratic Party machinery have just come: the election of Representative John McCormack of Boston as Majority Leader of the House, and resignation of Lawrence W. (Chip) Robert as Secretary of the Democratic National Committee.

A major political lesson at Chicago was that New Deal leadership had supplanted Old Guard Democratic leadership. This was spectacularly evidenced by the voluntary retirement of James A. Farley, National Chairman, and selection of Henry A. Wallace as Mr. Roosevelt's running mate. The Old Guard wanted a representative of the Southern wing, like William B. Bankhead.

Now the process has gone farther. Under White House pressure a move not only to postpone the House leadership vote, but to pick a conservative representative of the Southern wing of the Party, Clifton A. Woodrum, has been defeated. Mr. Woodrum led fights against New Deal spending and relief policies. Mr. McCormack was approved last night over Mr. Woodrum, 141 to 67. The motion to postpone the vote, resisted by New Dealers, was defeated 91 to 108. When this motion failed other candidates than Mr. McCormack and Mr. Woodrum dropped out. Mr. Woodrum moved to make the McCormack nomination unanimous.

The vote means that the White House will have a strong supporter in the House although Mr. McCormack has not been a 100 per cent New Dealer. A feature of the situation is that Massachusetts now has both the majority and minority leader, Joseph W. Martin Jr. An undoubted aid to Mr. McCormack was the Democratic desire to remove the charge of Southern domination in Congress, where most important committee chairmanships are held by southerners.

The retirement of Mr. Robert also shows New Deal activity. Mr. Robert's Atlanta, Ga., engineering firm Robert & Co. obtained 8 of 66 navy building contracts let in the past year, entailing $931,560 in fees. No impropriety was revealed although Senator Stiles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire immediately demanded Mr. Robert's resignation.

Mr. Robert was a Farley man who had little to do at the Chicago convention. He has long been suspected by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who felt he was lobbying funds into the South. The first indication of his resignation came from the White House in an apparently insignificant reply by President Roosevelt. The President was asked about the Navy contracts and instead of dismissing the matter, as expected, said, to the surprise of many, that he had seen some and hoped Congress would go into the matter if there was a case to be investigated. Nothing more was said until Mr. Robert's announced resignation.

Wins Honor

By a Staff Photographer

John W. McCormack

Massachusetts Representative elected Democratic Leader of House.

Plane Building Now Nearing Peak

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Announcing a $171,746,293 order for airplanes and engines yesterday, the War Department said contracts had been let for more than two-thirds of the 18,641 planes for which Congress voted funds at this session.

Altogether, it was said, 13,391 Army combat and training planes had been ordered by last week end. Today's contracts were in addition to these, but numbers involved and delivery dates were not disclosed.

Two divisions of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, whose headquarters are at Buffalo, N. Y., received orders for planes costing more than $94,000,000. North American Aviation, Inc., Inglewood, Calif., was awarded a $72,857,049 order for planes, and the Continental Motors Corp., Muskegon, Mich., was given a $4,727,542 contract for engines.

The Commerce Department reported that exports of aeronautic products in August reached a record high of $37,439,573, exceeding July shipments by 64 per cent. Purchases by England accounted for 79 per cent of the trade.

Would Train Pilots By Flying More Mail

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 26 (AP)—Transportation of all first-class mail by air is urged by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, World War ace and President of Eastern Air Lines, as a means of building up a large trained force of pilots for national defense.

If such a mail program were carried out, he said, the United States would have 10,000 transport planes instead of the present 500 and would have in time 80,000 trained pilots and co-pilots who would be ready to aid in the defense of their country.

Mr. Rickenbacker spoke yesterday at a luncheon held in celebration of the inauguration by Eastern Air Lines of direct air service from St. Louis to Miami, Fla.

London Needy Sent Donation; Third in Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 — Fifty thousands dollars, the third remittance in a week for relief of the homeless indigent in Britain, today had been cabled to London by Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Allied Relief Fund. The remittance brought to $125,000 the money transmitted from funds raised by the Allied Relief Fund since an appeal by transatlantic telephone call to Mr. Aldrich early last week asked for assistance in the growing intensity of air raids on London.

According to cable advices, a committee of American businessmen in London has been formed to undertake, in conjunction with British Government authorities, the distribution of funds sent by the Allied Relief Fund at 57 William Street, New York, for use of Britain's homeless. Members of the Committee include Lawrence Tweedy, Daniel Grant, John Gauntlet, Charles Glidden Osborne, Gilbert H. Carr, D. Joseph Palmer, Bertram de N. Cruger, and Kenneth Lindsey.

Mr. Aldrich was in receipt of a message from Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to Washington, sent to the Allied Relief Fund in the name of the British Government, which read as follows:

"The British Government has learned with warm appreciation of the generous contributions which are being spontaneously made by the American public to funds which are being raised to help in meeting the consequences of air raids in Great Britain. These funds will be of the greatest value in supplementing the provision which is being made by the Government and local authorities whose duty it is to provide for the care of persons rendered homeless by air raids."

A concert, sponsored by the Maple Leaf Fund, war relief organization for Canada, and the Henry Hadley Foundation will be given by the Philharmonic Orchestra, with John Barbirolli conducting and Albert Spalding, violinist, as soloist, at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, Oct. 18. The proceeds will be devoted to war relief aid in Britain.

Japan Hesitates on Ties With Axis

Continued from Page 1

in the Japanese Home Office. He strengthened German influence by encouraging German firms to employ accumulated yen profits which cannot be removed from Japan.

It would be premature, however, to assume that Germany has overcome the adverse effect on Japan of last year's treaties with Soviet Russia. Moreover, German overconfidence sometimes results in over-playing their hand, since the Japanese resent any semblance of dictation and are also incompletely convinced of Germany's ultimate victory. Japan is additionally conscious of the vital necessity to avoid severance of trade relations with America, however annoyed Tokyo may become over American refusal to recognize Japanese hegemony in East Asia.

Direct Threat Avoided

It is unquestionable that the Germans are utilizing everything short of a direct threat plus such inducements as a policy of "hands-off" in Indo-China and possibly in the Netherlands East Indies. But the Japanese are conscious of German inability to oppose their southern expansion in any event other than an overwhelming victory plus possession of the British Fleet.

Meanwhile, the possibility of stronger Anglo-American naval representation in the Far East, as well as possible American acceptance of Singapore, is causing Tokyo to hesitate on any final signup with the Axis.

The Indo-China complications are generally considered in Shanghai another result of excessive zeal in a section of the Japanese Army, this time the South China forces. This type of action can be disavowed by Tokyo if unsuccessful, but its fruits would be quietly reaped if it comes off.

Source of Supplies

Last week foreign diplomats in Tokyo considered Nipponese engulfment of Indo-China a foregone conclusion, although they felt the Vichy Government was sensitive and trying to save face in various ways.

The primary result of Japanese occupation will be merciless bombing of the Burma road, likewise of Yunnanfu and other Yunnanese centers. The aim is to render Britain's refusal to renew the highway-closing agreement an academic matter.

Secondarily, Japan can derive from Indo-China extensive tropical and mineral supplies, also bases for further southward expansion. This is a foregone conclusion, but mention of it in Tokyo correspondents' cables is consistently censored.

China's views of Indo-China is that the Japanese will accentuate their efforts to demoralize Free China, but that there is small promise these will be more successful in breaking Chinese resistance than earlier attempts.

Bayonne, N. J., Gets Huge Naval Dock

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Navy has selected Bayonne, N. J., as the site for the world's largest drydock recently authorized for New York Harbor by Congress.

Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Docks and Yards, disclosed the selection in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee made public today.

Admiral Moreell said the huge drydock, estimated to cost $10,000,000, will be built at a naval supply depot which the Navy plans to establish at the Bayonne Municipal Terminal. He said the city had agreed to sell the terminal to the Navy for the amount of the municipal investment—about $2,500,000.

Greyhound Strike On Pacific Off

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 (AP)—The four-months-old strike against Pacific Greyhoun Bus Lines was called off yesterday by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Frank W. Coyle, Deputy International President of the Brotherhood, said all picket lines would be withdrawn. The Bus Company has been operating since the strike was called with American Federation of Labor Amalgamated Union drivers, with whom it has a contract.

No agreement was reached with the company. Recognition and collective bargaining with the union, for which the strike was called May 16, awaits action by the Federal Circuit Court on National Labor Relations Board action pending before it.

The strike was marked by many instances of violence.

Nazi Threat to Texas Editor Disclosed to Dies Committee

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 26 (AP)—The editor of a German language newspaper here declared today that a German Consul had written him that the publication, the Texas Free Press, reported "in the very same manner the Führer objects to."

The editor, G. F. Neuheuser, said he turned the letter over to the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities.

He asserted that the Consul, Baron Edgar von Spiegel of New Orleans, had sought to make him disregard his duties as an American citizen. He came to the United States shortly after the World War.

"I will continue to follow my constant editorial policy of tolerance, condemnation of race hatred and strict adherence to the principles contained in the Bill of Rights," Mr. Neuheuser said he had written in reply to Baron von Spiegel.

Mr. Neuheuser said he also believed an implied threat was contained in the letter, written in German: "The Führer declared that Germany in the future will proceed with all means against international propaganda."

Mr. Neuheuser, who has been giving a series of lectures warning of "fifth column" activities in Texas, said the letter read in part:

"When you read the last great speech by Adolf Hitler word for word you will see that he had occupied himself intensively with the comment of the foreign press toward Germany.

"I notice with great regret that you report in your paper in the very same manner the Führer objects to—and I cannot help the impression such reporting must be hostile, to put it mildly. The article you wrote about Pastor Niemoeller also does not have my approval and contains lies.

"Führer declared that Germany in the future will proceed with all means against international newspaper propaganda.

"Please be assured that it is very embarrassing to me that I have to write this to you at all, but after what I have read lately in your newspaper I consider it my duty to do this, especially if I and my government shall support you further through our co-operation.

"Baron Edgar von Spiegel."

Mr. Neuheuser did not say to what Baron von Spiegel referred by "support" in the last paragraph of his letter.

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The strike was marked by many instances of violence.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Young Pilot of the Mountains

By D. Muriel Savary

The day dawned crisp and clear. Christian had slept little through the June night for he was too excited, and when the clock struck three, he jumped out of bed and dressed hastily.

For as long as he could remember his father had promised that when he was fourteen he should accompany him to the Besley Hut high up among the glaciers and snowfields of the Bernese Oberland where the parties of Swiss climbers gather before setting off with their guides. His father was a famous alpine guide, and it was Christian's ambition to become one too.

The first streak of light was deepening slowly when, in stockinged feet, he crept down the stairs to the kitchen.

"Everything is ready!" whispered his father as he joined him.

Christian picked up his rucksack containing bread, butter, cheese, nuts, and a large tube of milk, as well as plenty of warm clothes. Attached on the outside was firewood, for, in the land of ice and snow, there would be no logs for the hut fire.

With rucksacks strapped firmly to their backs, boots on, alpenstocks in hand, and wide-brimmed hats perched on the backs of their heads, the two stole out of the house. The moon was waning, and the early summer morning, though cool, heralded a warm day ahead.

Setting a Steady Pace

The forthcoming climb, and the weeks to be spent in that fairyland at a height of 10,000 feet, had been Christian's topic of conversation for some time past, and now that they were on their way he could hardly wait for the moment when, having crossed the last glacier and skirted the final crevasse, they would catch the first glimpse of the hut.

"Set a steady pace, Christian!" his father advised, seeing the eagerness with which the boy was stepping forward. "It will take us nearly six hours, and we must not rest until we have climbed over 2,000 feet."

The picturesque village of Wengen straggled on the edge of the mountain walls above the Lauterbrunnen Valley, and it was twenty minutes before they reached the fringe of the forest.

"S-sh!" whispered Christian's father suddenly. "I heard a crackle over to the right. I think it's a chamois coming down for a drink."

Hardly breathing they waited for a second. Then out of the darkness came two grown chamois and a young one, leaping into a patch of sunlight. Gracefully they bounded downwards, then stopped. There had been no noise, but a breeze had carried the scent of the climbers to them and in a moment the two big animals were off, leaving the little fellow behind until, startled at finding himself alone, he too disappeared

Strawberry and raspberry plants grew thick around the path, and whortleberry bushes covered the almost perpendicular mountainsides. Every August, armed with huge cans, Christian helped to pick the ripe fruit which supplied the family with jam throughout the winter.

As they climbed above the forest there was little shelter from the hot sun, but they managed, for their first rest, to find the shady side of an old shed. Pulling out his binoculars, Christian's father exclaimed, "I can see a fine steinbock on that cliff on the right. He must have come from the colony that live high above Trummelbach."

They could not watch for long, for the sun was too hot and the intense glare from the snow forced them to pull their hat brims low over their eyes. Slowly they trod the first snowfield which deepened as they moved forward. Then, as high cliffs had to be negotiated and steps cut in the ice, they roped themselves together. Christian forgot all else but the care and surefootedness required to cross the glacier that led into the land where snow and ice never melt. Steadily they followed tracks made by guides and their parties the day before as they skirted the crevasses or crossed over the snow bridges.

Arrival at the Hut

At last, after a five-hour climb, they reached the hut, and soon had a bright fire burning and breakfast spread on the solid, square table.

Christian gazed thoughtfully round the large room, at the worn benches and chairs, the huge baskets swinging from the roof, the open grate and the rows of sleeping bags.

"The first party arrives tomorrow," his father said. "We must spend today at cleaning the hut and seeing what provisions there are. We will dig a refrigerator in the snow for the milk, butter and cheese, then, every few days, you shall go down to the nearest alp to replenish our stores.

The hours flew as they polished and swept. Every little while Christian went to the door to watch the filmy clouds hitting the peaks and swooping down towards the hut. The wind sang, whistled, and howled in turn, but when night came, the stars twinkled in an untroubled sky. As he lay, watching them, Christian thought of his father's compass and map and wondered if he himself would ever possess such a treasure. Then, turning on his side, he closed his eyes.

By the time the tourists arrived the next day everything was in perfect order. As long as the sunlight lasted, photographs were taken of the three giants, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau, but as soon as it was hidden the visitors retired to their sleeping bags, while a huge fire crackled in the grate. The following day they were off with their guide.

Left alone, Christian busied himself looking after many new guests who paid fleeting visits. Every few days he went on a shopping expedition to the alps 3,000 feet below, and in his spare time he tried to familiarize himself with the varying conditions of ice and snow, soon discovering where it was safe to tread and which places to avoid. He learned, too, which snow bridges could be trusted, and which clouds portended rain or snow.

A Storm Threatens

Then came a day which he did not trust, and by the time he was ready to go for supplies the wind had reached almost gale force. He did not stay long at the alp, for it was clear that, even if he hurried, he could not get far before the storm broke, and by the time he had climbed 500 feet, heavy flakes of snow whirled around him and soon the whole landscape was blotted out. He was grateful that only a few days before he had replenished the heaps of stones which had been left by guides as signposts.

Suddenly, mingling with the roar of the wind, he thought he heard shouts. He stopped. Then the sound came again and this time it was unmistakable. For a moment he hesitated then, setting his shoulders squarely, he set out across the snowfield. At times he sank to his waist, but the shouts were drawing nearer and at last he gave the guide's call, "O-hoy!"

The group turned towards him. They were standing on the edge of a crevasse not daring to trust themselves to the snowfield.

"We want to reach the hut!" they called.

"I am going there and will take you," Christian replied. "We must be roped together; this snowfield is deep and there is a snow bridge to cross."

All the resourcefulness, patience and coolness necessary for the work came naturally to the boy as he fixed the rope tightly round each one and led them forward. At times the path was very narrow and slippery, and it was no easy task to cut fresh steps before climbing the side of the rock. But at last they neared the hut where his father stood peering into the gathering darkness.

"Well done, son!" he exclaimed, as one by one the travellers filed in through the door.

Christian smiled broadly. Those three words meant everything to him.

Later on, when the visitors were gathered round a roaring fire, his father beckoned to him. From a drawer he took a little packet, and handed it to the boy.

"I was keeping this for a future date, but you shall have it now," he said.

Christian took off the wrapping and there lay a shining new compass linked to a silver chain.

"And here is the map that goes with it," his father added, taking out a large scroll.

Christian found it difficult to speak.

"Does it mean that I am ready to start work with you?" he asked.

"It does," said his father. "After this, you and I will go to the top of the mountains together!"

Photograph through courtesy of the Kraushaar Galleries, New York

"Sea Lions," a Water Color by Russell Cowles

For Our Fall Reading

Book Reviews

America's Past

There is always something exciting in the new adventures that begin in October, whether in books or in our own experiences. The tingle of frost in the air seems to make the changes that come glow with color. This season brings us two new books that are full of the vigor and variety that make for stirring tales and win eager readers—"Young Mac of Fort Yukon," by Mary Jane Carr, and "Lock Her Through," by Erick Berry.

Dates had little meaning for Donald MacDermott in "Young Mac of Fort Yukon," yet October 18, 1832, marked an event he knew he would not forget. It happened on the eve of his arrival at the far western post of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the end of a long waterways voyage, his first from his homeplace in Prince Rupert's Land.

At the time of Young Mac's coming to Fort Vancouver, Chief Factor John McLoughlin had been the wise ruler for the seven years since the fort's founding. He had earned the title from the Indians, Great Tyee, Great Chief. A village of Indian huts and tents had risen close to the fort walls, and the post was known as the Great Mart of the Pacific. Young Mac at once realized there was much to be learned inside the palisades.

"You are thirteen years old," Dr. McLoughlin was watching closely Young Mac's eager intentness as he spoke. "It will not be long before you will be making up your mind what profession or trade you will follow. Because our families were friends in Quebec, your father wanted me to take you under my charge here in the West for a while, helping you in that time to make up your mind what to study. When you were born your father had a problem to face. Where would you belong, in the Indian world of your mother, or in the white world of your father? Both bloods are mingled in you but you cannot belong to both worlds. If your father had lived, he would have helped you decide."

Young Mac's adventures are taut with vigor and interest. Convincing incidents involve him in the ways and traditions of both the white settlers and the Indians, so that out of his year's experiences he emerges ready for independent decisions, making him belong to the civilized world that was his heritage.

Fifteen-year-old Sabrina Parrott was capable of seeing through to the roots about a good many things that went on around her in "Lock Her Through." The Parrotts, father and daughter, had a homeplace that was in the midst of much come and go. Ever since Sabrina was born, Usual Parrott had owned the inn, Indian Queen, that was the stop-over tavern for the coach travelers on the Mohawk Turnpike.

Varied as the folks were who traveled the Pike, there were more varied and in vaster numbers on a speedier move westward right within earshot of the inmates of the Indian Queen. The Erie Canal was just beyond Usual Parrott's lower meadow, and the shrill toots of boat horns could be heard from sunrise to sundown. Sabrina's father was no lover of the canal and its ways. All the while the canal was building he had never allowed a single person from there to put up at his tavern.

Living thus near the Erie, its life opened up exciting adventures for Sabrina. There was Captain Whitehead's "Greased Lightning" with its clean white paint and red geraniums in the cabin windows. Its driver boy, Gideon, was a boy from Devon on his first job in America. As time flowed along, Sabrina and Gideon had good chances to get their heads together on matters that sounded queer and looked queer—plottings that were connected with a gang of horse thieves and a fire. When they got really to working on the clues, Trapper, the sheriff's son, with the use of his father's chaise, gave able assistance so that not even a cloudburst could prevent the trio from discovering the hideaway of the "nefarious felons." Sabrina's father came to change some of his opinions about "canawl" folks. Sabrina, herself, from Mrs. Whitehead's tales, got her first glimmering of what the Erie Canal had really meant to the country.

An Irish Folk Tale

On the long straight road from old Irish folk lore has come a bewitching tale of magic enchantment "Son of Apple," by Maurice Walsh. Nothing less than a kingly dream of a king's son about the dazzling beauty of a faraway king's daughter was the beginning of the gallant adventure.

Far in the south of Ireland, at the Kingdom of the White Strand, before the Prince with his twelve companions had made a day's distance towards royal Tara where the fairest of princesses lived, they came under the influence of the most frightful wizard of the Western World. Happenings of a year and a day, and many days following, before the Prince from the Isles of Greece could break a single strand of the web of wizardry that had halted his quest.

In the royal garden of Tara, where the Prince was led in disguise, he taught to the young son of the Princess the wisdom and some of the mysteries he had learned in Greece. As the youth increased in shining strength of mind and body he was given the name of Blamann, which meant Blazing Forth. Then came the flowering of Blamann's great achievements in the woods of the Kingdom of the White Strand. It was finally his daring adventures of another year and a day that cleared away forever all the intricacies of sorcery.

The deft telling of this delightful imaginative tale will have an appeal to all lovers of old legends and fairy stories.

In Old France

Youthful pranks of a brother and sister living inside the castle walls at Hauteville, when His Majesty, Charles VII, King of all France, paid a royal visit, are mirrored with charming simplicity in "Falcon, Fly Back," by Elinore Blaisdell.

The one thing that Anne de Hauteville had deeply desired for over a year was to have a hawk of her own. The discovery by her twin brother of a nest of eyasses on the side of a steep cliff overhanging the river bank was a secret that he and a young cousin had decided to share with her. Even though Anne was a girl she could keep her head, and badly too were her strong arms needed to manage the ropes from the top when Roland would make his breathless descent to take the fledglings. Anne proved herself a devoted captor as she learned to work together with their old falconer in teaching her young tiercel all that a hawk could know. In fact so diligent was she in her care of Bibi, that her mother, Lady Blanche, threatened that unless her tasks with her embroideries and tapestries were not equally well performed, instructions would have to be given that the falcon fly back to the forest.

A tangle of misunderstanding and woe occurred with a mysteriously sudden disappearance of the beloved Bibi.

In both word and picture this story of medieval life reflects a high type of artistic work.

A Vivacious Freshman

A story of campus life at a modern co-educational university is "Joan's Freshman Year at Stanford," by Dorothy Plummer. Joan Whitney as a graduate of the Fresno High School has an appealing youthful poise, partly due to her successful leadership in dramatics but more largely to her own initiative and personal charm.

Joan found that a college training was a full time job in a world of excitement that held tense hours of work but relaxation and exhilarating good times as well. She felt a genuine sense of well being in the adjustments of belonging to Stanford, in the responsibility of keeping for her own its high standards and helping others to do the same.

Joan's triumphs and disappointments as well as those of her college mates are vividly portrayed, with gayety and understanding. Generosity and a graciousness of living at the great university itself gives vitality to the story.

Readers interested in Stanford University will be glad to know that the story is prefaced by the Commencement address of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur to the graduating class of 1935 and an historical sketch by Dr. Orin Leslie Elliott.

Art of Living

"Nothing Ever Happens and How It Does," Sixteen True Stories, by Dorothy Canfield Fisher and Sarah N. Cleghorn, is a collection of significant tales charged with human interest that illuminate the channels of thought and action below the surface of everyday living in the home, school, and community. For group discussions among older boys and girls each one of the dramatically told stories contains challenging material on questions of the art of living with people in the spirit of understanding and courage.

Opera for Fun

Amateur groups interetsed in the presentation of any of the thirteen Savoy operas will find valuable and enthusiastic guidance in "Let's Do Some Gilbert and Sullivan," a Practical Production Handbook by Edward W. Rickett and Benjamin T. Hoogland. The contents of the book are arranged in three parts, that answers may be found to the three major questions contronting both director and actor. First, Which Opera Shall We Choose?—second, How Can We Put It on?—and, third, How Can We Put It Over? The book has been written to help the non-professional actor and singer taking part in an opera just for the fun of it. Both authors have had extensive experience in both the musical and dramatic worlds.

Choice of Books

"One gift the fairies gave me. (Three
They commonly bestowed of yore.)
The love of books, the golden key
That opens the enchanted door."

This quotation, from Andrew Lang, gives the happily chosen opening lines to a recently published departmental bulletin "500 Books for Children," by Nora E. Beust, specialist in Children's Libraries in the Office of Education at Washington, D. C. This well annotated graded list of books sets fine standards in reading for boys and girls through the eighth grade, and is available for use in the home, as well as in libraries and schools. It is recommended as wise aid in choices of selective summer reading. Anyone interested in having a complete list of the Newberry and Caldecott Medal books previous to 1940 will find the titles given here.

Everyday Chemistry

Boys and girls who wish to understand chemistry, the science that deals with matter and the changes that take place in matter, who want to know what the tools of a chemist are and how to use them, will be able to experiment on their own by using as a text and guide, "Things a Boy Can do with Chemistry," by Alfred Morgan. More than one hundred experiments may be found throughout the book. No dangerous ones are described.

Mary Adeline Whitney

The Attendants

What is a mountain without an eagle,
Or a meadow without its attendant cow?
The field is barren until the passing
Of a man who follows his team and plow.

The woman sweeping the steps in the morning,
The sea-gull crying along the shore,
All these are essential—the cat is contentment,
Lying asleep on the fire-lit floor.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Popular Pets

Postmark Scrap Book

Like most boys and girls, we confess to a great liking for dogs—big dogs, little dogs, shaggy ones, smooth ones, in fact, just any old kind of a dog is good enough, and when we ran across all these names of dogs in postmarks we remembered all the dogs we had when we were little.

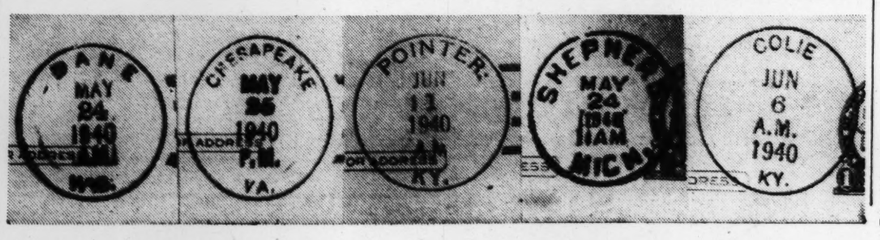
Spot (North Carolina) is just a common name for almost any kind of dog; but Rover (Arkansas) reminds us of a farm with cows to be brought home at night. Perhaps that is because we lived on a dairy farm in Northern Minnesota when we were small, and had a pup named Rover.

The Pointer (Kentucky) is a famous hunting dog. Maybe you've seen them at field trials, or maybe your Dad has one.

Some people like a Dane (Wisconsin). They are nice dogs—very friendly and great big fellows. Folks who say that each Dane eats enough to keep three men would rather have a Chesapeake (Virginia) or a Colie (Kentucky), but we have no preference.

Then, there's the Shepherd (Michigan). The Police dog you see today is the old German shepherd. They are good watch dogs and learn very fast.

In our next installment, we shall skip from the very tangible subject of pets to a rather elusive one—time. E. E. O. and J. R. C.



Friend of the Arabs

Thomas Edward Lawrence Wins Laurels

"Lawrence of Arabia" was a romantic character whose devotion to the Arabs ranked higher in popular imagination than his marked literary talents or his military skill. Arab independence was the cause that lay nearest the heart of Thomas Edward Lawrence. His book, "Revolt in the Desert," is an abridged account of the Arab revolt against the Turks, which he led. He refused all rewards for his part in the struggle and would accept neither money nor military decorations that were pressed upon him.

In his school days, Lawrence showed his fondness for serious pursuits. The book, "Lawrence, the story of his life," by Edward Robinson, recounts many anecdotes of this unusual lad, one of which we quote below:

In a corner of the playing-ground of an Oxford school, apart from the yelling crowd of boys who were playing their own games just as they wanted to, a quiet, small-built lad was leaning up against the wall, with his nose buried in a book.

Now and again he would lift his head to a shout from one of the players.

"Come in and join us!" shouted one.

"Old bookworm!" called another.

The rest, with that contempt for a boy who will not "play ball," left him alone.

Thomas Edward Lawrence, to give him his full name, was not really a coward. He just didn't like games. He would scramble and claw his way along a ditch or a stream until he found out where it came from. He would spend many hours climbing in and out of ruins, up and down the mounds that marked the place where the ancient Britons and the conquering Romans used to camp, examining each relic suggesting history. . . .

Occasionally his search for ancient history led him into strange paths. One day he found an old map of Oxford which indicated the existence of an underground stream. . . .

This secret stream suggested adventure, and one day Lawrence started off in a canoe from just behind the gas-works, determined to follow the course of the stream and to reach if it was possible, the Folly Bridge end. One or two of his school-fellows laughed when they saw him launch the canoe, but when he paddled out of sight underground, it did not seem quite so amusing.

Lawrence found himself in pitch darkness as soon as he was away from the open. Cautiously feeling his way, he paddled slowly along, unable to see a yard ahead. He heard the dull roar of traffic overhead. He was under one of the streets!

For half a mile he continued his weird journey, and in the silent stretches all he heard was the dip and drip of his paddle, or the soft scrape of wood as he touched an unseen bank. Two or three times he heard the clatter of hoofs above him, or the rumble of wheels, as he passed under yet another of Oxford's streets, until ahead he saw the faintest glimmer of light. He was coming out! In a few minutes he emerged from his strange underground journey, his frail craft drifting into the backwater of Salter's boat-yard near Folly Bridge.

There was a small crowd of his schoolmates waiting, a little astonished, to give him a noisy reception. As he had paddled out of sight, those who saw him begin the journey scampered along the streets, calling out to one or two others:

"Lawrence is paddling down the old Trill—underneath the road!"

The fact that the "old bookworm" was daring to risk such a journey intrigued them, and when he paddled out of the darkness there was a scramble to greet him.

"Good old Lawrence!"

"By jove, that took a bit of doing." "Not so dusty, after all."

So the cries went on, and soon he was the center of admiring cronies who a little while before had shouted at him because he would not join in their games. . . .

"Why did you do it, was it for a dare?" asked one.

Young Lawrence shook his head. "No," was his quiet answer. "I just wanted to know where it went." From "Lawrence, the story of his life," by Edward Robinson. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

List of Books Reviewed

Young Mac of Fort Vancouver, by Mary Jane Car. Illustrated by Richard Holberg. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $2.00.

Lock Her Through, by Erick Berry. Illustrations by the author. New York and London: Oxford University Press. $2.00.

Son of Apple, by Maurice Walsh. Retold from a translation by Catriona Macleod. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.50.

Falcon, Fly Back, Written and Illustrated by Elinore Blaisdell. New York: Julian Messner, Inc. $2.50.

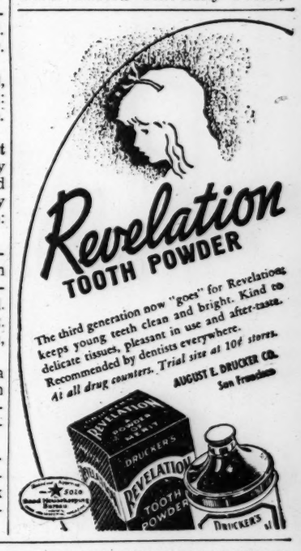
Joan's Freshman Year at Stanford, by Dorothy Plummer. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Nothing Ever Happens and How It Does, Sixteen True Stories, by Dorothy Canfield Fisher and Sarah N. Cleghorn. Drawings by Esther Boston Bristol. Boston: The Beacon Press. $2.00.

Let's Do Some Gilbert and Sullivan, a Practical Production Handbook, by Edmond W. Rickett and Benjamin T. Hoogland. Illustrations by W. S. Gilbert. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $2.50.

500 Books for Children, by Nora E. Beust. Office of Education Bulletin 1939, No. 11. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 15 cents.

Things a Boy Can do With Chemistry, by Alfred Morgan. Illustrated by the author. New York and London: D. Appleton-Century Co., Inc. $2.50.


Revelation
TOOTH POWDER
The third generation now "goes" for Revelation. It keeps young teeth clean and bright. Kind to delicate tissues, pleasant in use and after-taste. Recommended by dentists everywhere.
At all drug counters. Trial size at 10¢ stores.
AUGUST L. DRUCKER CO.
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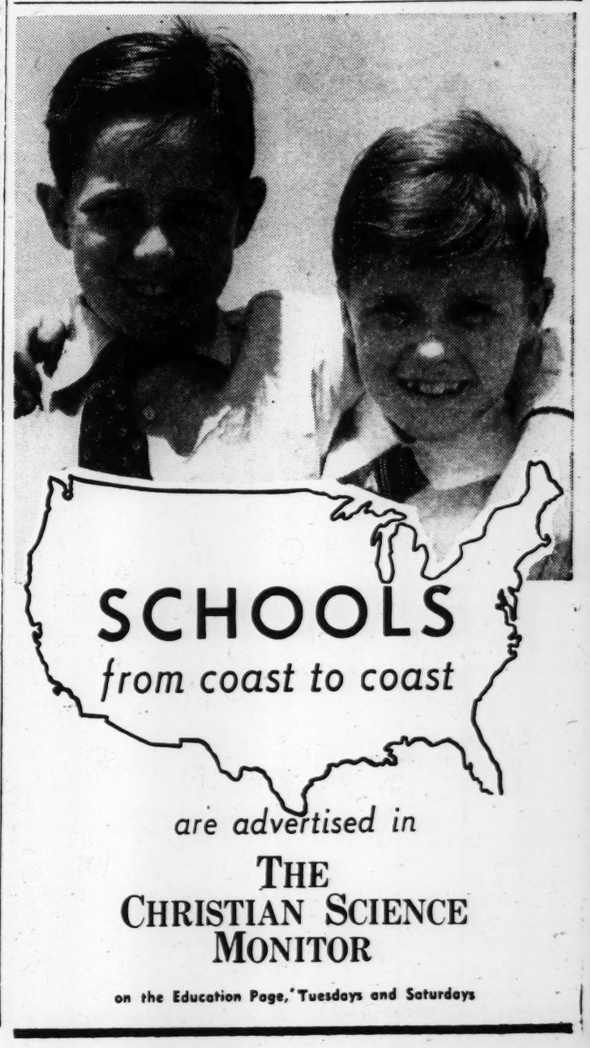
REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER



Effort to Save Opera for Boston — 'Spring Parade' on the Screen

Campaign May Be Undertaken To Keep Building for City

By L. A. Sloper

Possibility that a campaign may be undertaken to save opera for Boston was seen today. Announcement by the Shubert interests, owners of the Boston Opera House, that the building had been put on the market roused concern among music lovers lest Boston be deprived of even its two-weeks season of opera.

For the Opera House seems to be the only anditorium in town that can house opera. No other auditorium has the equipment, or the depth of stage, necessary for the production of lyric drama.

H. Wendell Endicott, president of the Boston Opera Association, which sponsors the annual visit of the Metropolitan company, expressed hope today that some way might be found to keep the opera house in operation.

* * *

Until a meeting had been held of the executive committee of the association, he was unable to say just what action might be undertaken. He was uncertain whether it would be considered practicable for the association to negotiate for purchase of the opera house. But he did believe that the association would support any effort to persuade the city of Boston to take over the building.

Mr. Endicott suggested that in view of the cultural standing of the city, it would be most unfortunate if Boston were to lose its opera season because of lack of a suitable house, when cities such as Cleveland and Hartford were able to welcome the Metropolitan in large auditoriums.

Mr. Endicott emphasized the essentially popular appeal of opera today. No longer, he remarked, is it to be considered the privilege only of the wealthy and the fashionable. In the days when the Chicago Civic Opera visited the city, he pointed out, there was no difficulty in selling the seats on the floor; the problem was to dispose of those in the balconies. Nowadays, the balconies are always sold out, and the problem is to sell the more expensive locations. He attrited the change to the wide extension of interest in music through records and the radio.

In view of this popular interest, Mr. Endicott felt that the preservation of opera in Boston might well be regarded as a matter of municipal concern.

* * *

Use of the White Fund for the purpose of acquiring the Opera House has been suggested by other persons interested. Former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell, manager of the Fund, was quoted yesterday as saying that the opera house would be eligible for consideration as a beneficiary of the Fund. The will of the late George Robert White directed that the Fund be devoted to works of public utility and beauty.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, however, pointed out today that the Fund could not assume the burden of operating the Opera House because the will provides no funds for upkeep purposes.

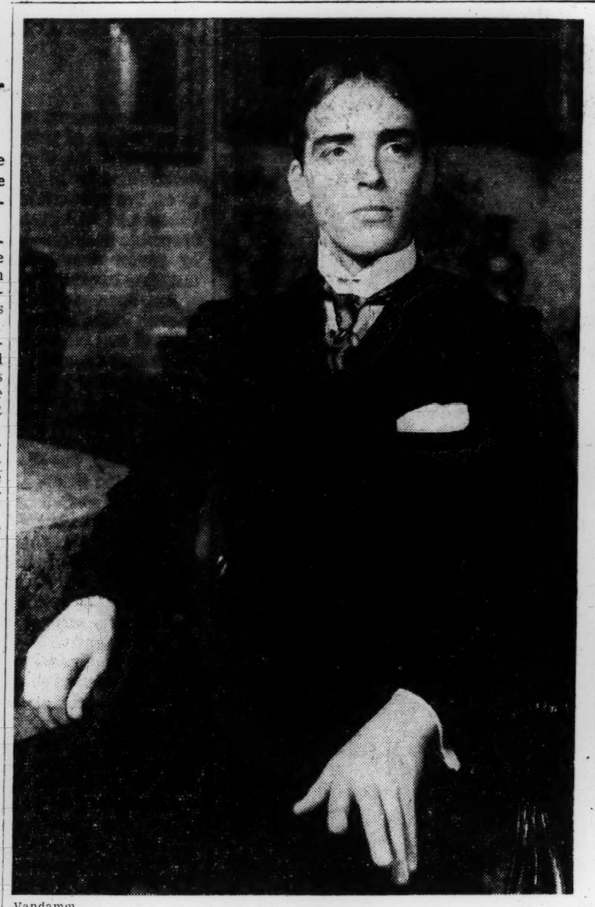
And the city, with its hard-pressed financial situation, could not provide upkeep allowances even if the White Fund were able to buy the building and present it to the city, he added.

He offered a ray of hope, however, with a suggestion that public subscription might save the Opera House from being sold or razed.

"It is most unfortunate that the Opera House has to be abandoned for use as a garage or a market," he said. "I trust that public-spirited citizens will come forward with the money to preserve this cultural center for the people of Boston and New England."

Acknowledging that many cities operate opera houses or cultural centers, the Mayor expressed the feeling this is not an opportune time for the City of Boston to expand its municipal obligations, or enter new fields.

Apparently the engagement of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, week of Nov. 4, will not be affected by the situation. Aaron Richmond, local manager, said today he understood that the sale, if it is effected, will not take place for two months. Even if the opera house were not available, presumably the ballet could appear in one of the larger theaters, or perhaps in Symphony Hall.



Vandamm

Richard Ney

As Clarence in the production of "Life With Father," coming Monday to the Civic Repertory Theater.

Vandamm

Ruth Weston, Ernest Truex, and Jean Dixon

In a scene from the new Kaufman-Hart comedy, "George Washington Slept Here," opening tonight at the Plymouth.

Deanna Durbin With Songs Against Viennese Backgrounds

Deanna Durbin's new film at the Keith Memorial, "Spring Parade," is cheerful entertainment. Against the background of a Vienna of the nineties, in which everyone seems interested in music, from the Emperor down, it tells an agreeably romantic yarn about a girl from the country who was informally adopted by a kindly baker, attracted the attention of a drummer who hoped to be a composer, and with the help of His Majesty succeeded in starting the young man on a career and in straightening out her affairs of the heart.

There seems to be a band around every corner, or if a band is missing there is an orchestra ready to fill in the gap with lively Viennese waltzes. Of course Miss Deanna must have an opportunity to sing. She is to be heard caroling as she leads a goat down from the mountains to a country fair at the beginning of the film. She lifts her voice in melody after she has fallen asleep on a load of hay and is carried off by mistake to the city. And she is honored by an opportunity to sing at a royal ball at the invitation of the Emporer.

Her acquaintance with royalty, it seems, came about in rather unusual fashion. She had concealed a couple of notes in some of the rolls intended for His Majesty's table. It stirred considerable commotion for a time. But it did not take Miss Deanna very long to straighten out the difficulty with the help of Joe Pasternak and Henry Koster, who are still her faithful producer and director.

For the Messrs. Pasternak and Koster have seen to it that all of the people concerned are essentially pleasant folks. Robert Cummings, to be sure, has his brash moments as the drummer who wins Miss Deanna's hand. But there must be some difficulties in the path of romance, and no one is likely to take them too seriously. Henry Stephenson makes a fatherly Emperor. And S. Z. Sakall bustles about as the conscientious baker who hopes to become official purveyor to the royal household. Even Butch and Buddy, who are a mischievous pair of youngsters, are well intentioned. And Mischa Auer, who tries to get the best of Miss Deanna in a trade for her goat, bargains in honest enough fashion and provides the excuse for a lively dance to settle the deal.

"Yesterday's Heroes," which is the companion feature, is a less pretentious film. It is concerned with a college student who plans to be a doctor, is drawn aside into a football career, marries the wrong girl, finds his plans all upset, but finally manages to get started again on the path that he had intended to follow. Robert Sterling is the hero; Jean Rogers, Katharine Aldridge, Ted North, and Russell Gleason some of the other prominent members of the cast.

E. F. M.

First Symphony Program

Vaughan Williams' "A London Symphony" and Beethoven's Fifth will constitute the program of the opening concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's sixtieth season, Oct. 11-12, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting.

Film Assignments

James Stewart, with his vacation trip to Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Canada over, returns to Hollywood and M-G-M for final scenes of "Philadelphia Story," in which he stars with Katharine Hepburn. Mr. Stewart's next assignment will be a co-starring role with Hedy Lamarr in "Come Live With Me." Verree Teasdale has just joined the latter cast. Miss Teasdale is also engaged to act in "Comrade X," with Clark Gable and Miss Lamarr.

News of the Stage

New York

"It Happens on Ice," said to be the first ice show presented in a theater in the United States, will have its first performance at the Center Theater on Oct. 10 rather than on Oct. 9, as previously announced. On the same evening, "Second Helping" is scheduled to open at the Hudson. Sonja Henie and Arthur Wirtz, producers of "It Happens on Ice," announce that Monday night performances will be dispensed with in favor of Sunday night showings. The company is now rehearsing in Iceland at Madison Square Garden under the direction of Leon Leonidoff. Norman Bel Geddes has designed the settings and costumes. Joe Cook is the principal star. Hedi Stenuf, Skippy Baxter, Edwina Blades, the Caley Sisters, La Verne, Mary Jane Yeo, Gene Berg, Hertha Grossman, and the Four Bruises are principals among the skaters.

* * *

The revival of "Charley's Aunt" is to open on Oct. 17 at the Cort and not at the Longacre Theater. Tom Speidel, Reynolds Denniston, and Katherine Wiman, daughter of Dwight Deere Wiman, have been added to the cast. Jose Ferrer has the leading role.

* * *

Laurence Schwab and Otto L. Preminger have formed a partnership to produce "Beverly Hills," by Lynn Starling and Howard J. Green. The comedy, which is about Hollywood script writers, is scheduled to open out of town next month with Ilka Chase, Helen Claire, and Dorothy Hall in principal roles. Mr. Preminger, who will direct and who is making his debut as a Broadway producer, directed and played the principal role last season in "Margin for Error."

* * *

The Playwrights' Company has contracted with Indiana University, at Bloomington, for the presentation there on March 24 of Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night." Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, stars of the drama, will officiate at the dedication on that date of the university's new $250,000 theater and concert hall. When "There Shall Be No Night" opens its tour in Ottawa, Canada, on Nov. 4, Mr. Lunt, Miss Fontanne, and Mr. Sherwood will donate their earnings from the Ottawa and Toronto engagements to the Canadian Red Cross.

* * *

Another dispatch from the Playwrights' Company advises that Maxwell Anderson's new play, "A Journey to Jerusalem," will be given a preview performance at the National Theater on Saturday evening. The play will have its official opening a week later at the same theater.

* * *

Katharine Hepburn and Philip Barry's "The Philadelphia Story" resume their Theater Guild tour Monday evening at the Forrest Theater, Philadelphia.

Opening Tonight

George Washington Slept Here—At the Plymouth. New comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, produced by Sam H. Harris, with a cast including Ernest Truex, Jean Dixon, Berton Churchill, Ruth Weston, Percy Kilbride, Mabel Taliaferro, Kendall Clark, Paula Trueman, Peggy French, George Baxter, Raymond Roe. Curtain at 8:30.

News of the Screen

New York

Walt Disney has leased the Broadway Theater at Fifty-third Street for the presentation of his new production, "Fantasia," which cost some $2,500,000 and is said to be the first cartoon to use human actors. The Broadway has been leased for a year, indicating that other Disney features may be shown. Due to the special type of equipment needed to project "Fantasia," no other New York theater will play the film. The picture will also be shown in 12 out-of-town theaters simultaneously. "Fantasia" is scheduled to arrive at the Broadway in mid-November.

* * *

Mickey Rooney begins a week of personal appearances today at Loew's State Theater in a special musical revue. The accompanying picture is "I Love You Again," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. It should also be observed that "Strike Up the Band," with Mr. Rooney and Judy Garland, opens on Saturday at the Capitol Theater, replacing "Wyoming," which was to have opened there today.

* * *

Walter Wanger announces a sequel to Alfred Hitchcock's "Foreign Correspondent." The new film is to have a United States locale. Negotiations are going forward to secure Mr. Hitchcock to direct the sequel.

* * *

"Escape," drawn from Ethel Vance's novel of last year, heads the roster of four new films scheduled for October release by M-G-M. Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor, Conradt Veidt, Nazimova, Felix Bressart, Albert and Elsa Basserman, Philip Dorn, Bonita Granville, Edgar Barrier, and Blanche Yurka are in the cast. Other M-G-M releases announced for October include "Third Finger, Left Hand," with Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas; "Dulcy," starring Ann Sothern; and "Hullabaloo," in which Frank Morgan heads a large cast.

* * *

"The Mark of Zorro" will be the title of the romantic adventure film formerly called "The Californian," in which Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell are co-starred. . . . The Nicholas Brothers, negro specialty dancers featured in "Down Argentine Way," have been signed to a long term contract by Darryl F. Zanuck. . . . Robert Benchley's first two-reel comedy for Paramount will be released in November.

Edmund Gwenn will play a featured role in Richard A. Rowland's forthcoming production, "Cheers for Miss Bishop," starring Martha Scott and directed by Tay Garnett. . . . Virginia Gilmore, a 20th Century-Fox hopeful, receives her big opportunity with the leading feminine role in Zane Grey's "Western Union," with Dean Jagger, Robert Young, and Randolph Scott.

Coble Joins Wiener Studio

Harry Coble, who has been a member of the New York Dance Center, the Charles Weidman Concert Group, and Ted Shawn's Men Dancers, will be associate teacher with Hans Wiener this year. Mr. Coble danced in Boston in the final public performances of the Shawn Group in Symphony Hall last May. Forrest Thornburg will again be in charge of the ballet department. The studio will open on Monday.

Rockport Artist Wins Prize

Aldro T. Hibbard, of Rockport, Mass., has been awarded first prize of $200 for his painting, "Rockport in Winter," in the popular vote poll conducted all summer in the International Business Machines Exhibit at the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco.

Mr. Hibbard's canvas represented Massachusetts in the company's exhibit of contemporary American art from the 48 States, District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Fifty-three local juries were entrusted with the selection of paintings, representative of the art and character of each state or territory. The jury for Massachusetts included Charles R. Greco, of Winchester; Miss Gertrude Fiske, N. A., of Roxbury, and H. Dudley Murphy, N. A., of Lexington.

One of the leading landscape painters of the State and a member of the famous Rockport Association, Mr. Hibbard was born in Falmouth, Mass. He has been a frequent prize winner. His works are owned by many of the country's outstanding museums: The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the National Academy, the Metropolitan Museum, the Sweat Memorial Art Museum in Portland, and the Currier Gallery in Manchester, N. H.

The popular vote poll awarded second prize of $150 to Henry Starter for "Light Southerly," representing Maine, and third prize of $100 to Albert E. Backus, of Florida, for his canvas, "Beach at Eden." It is interesting that all three prize winners depicted a coast landscape.

A similar poll has been conducted in the International Business Machines Gallery of Science and Art at the New York World's Fair, where another collection of contemporary art is on view. The winners of this poll will be announced at the close of the fair on Oct. 27. In addition to these awards, the 106 painters represented in these two collections will receive medals commemorating their participation.

'Rockport in Winter'

Painting by Aldro T. Hibbard, awarded first prize in the popular-vote poll conducted at the International Business Machines Exhibition at the Golden Gate Exposition.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Plymouth—
"George Washington Slept Here," new comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Ernest Truex, Jean Dixon and Berton Churchill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 2:55, 6, 9:05. "The Saint Takes Over." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Girl from Havana." 2:40, 5:40, 8:35

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Spring Parade," starring Deanna Durbin 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Yesterday's Heroes," with Jean Rogers, Robert Sterling and Russell Gleason. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"The Sisters," Errol Flynn and Bette Davis. 2:50, 6:30, 10. "Swing Time," Fred Astair and Ginger Rogers. 1, 4:40, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"South of Pago Pago," with Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer and Olympe Bradna. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Public Deb No. 1," with George Murphy, Brenda Joyce, and Mischa Auer. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Foreign Correspondent," starring Joel McCrea. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:40, 10. "Out West with the Peppers." 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:20. "Girl from Havana." 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:05.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Missing People," with Will Fyffe. 10:25 a. m., 2:25, 6:30, 10:30. "Ride Tenderfoot, Ride," with Gene Autry. 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 7:55. Stage: 1:05, 5:05, 9:10.

State—
"Foreign Correspondent," starring Joel McCrea. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "Out West with the Peppers." 2, 5:25, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"Travel—the Alps." "North Sea." "Week End." "Pete Smith — How to Train a Lion." "All Girl Revue." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"South of Pago Pago, with V. McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer and Olympe Bradna. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Public Deb No. 1," with George Murphy, Brenda Joyce and Mischa Auer. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Tremont—
"Edison the Man," with Spencer Tracy. "Wife, Husband and Friend," Loretta Young and Warner Baxter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"I Married Adventure," with Osa Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "False Rapture," with Otto Kruger. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—
"Young People," with Shirley Temple. 2:45, 5:50, 8:55. "The Ramparts We Watch." 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15.

Films in the Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Three Faces West," John Wayne. "Sandy Is a Lady." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson-L. Olivier. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "They Drive By Night," George Raft. "Florian," Robert Young. 2 and 7:45.
Regent: "Primrose Path," Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. "Gangs of Chicago." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. 2:55, 8:15. "Tear Gas Squad." 1:55, 7:02, 9:58.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. "Anne of Windy Poplars," Ann Shirley. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "The Boys From Syracuse," Allan Jones, Martha Raye, and Joe Penner. 4:03, 7:02, 10:01. "Girls of the Road," Ann Dvorak. 2:10, 5:26, 8:25.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. "We Who Are Young." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Man Who Talked Too Much," George Brent. "Stage Coach War," William Boyd. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 3:13, 9:13. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Sandy Is a Lady," Baby Sandy, Mischa Auer. 3:45, 7, 9:45. "Girl From God's Country," C. Morris. 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 3:10, 9:25. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "The Great McGinty." 5:20, 9:35. "We Who Are Young." 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff. "Turnabout," Adolph Menjou. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Susan and God," 2:45, 8:52. "Carolina Moon." 1:36, 7:42.
Park: "Mortal Storm," and "Brother Orchid." 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Susan and God," F. March and Joan Crawford. 3:14, 9:29. "Tom Brown's School Days." 1:49, 8:04.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney. "Mystery Sea Raider." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "When the Daltons Rode," Kay Francis, Randolph Scott. 2:30, 8:15. "Private Affairs." 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Ramparts We Watch." 1:30, 4:45, 8. "They Drive by Night," Ann Sheridan, George Raft and Ida Lupino. 3, 6:15, 9:30.
Mystic: "Tom Brown's School Days." 2, 8:25. "My Love Came Back." 3:25, 6:50, 9:50.
Maplewood: "Edison the Man." Spencer Tracy. "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45, 7.
Orpheum: "The Mortal Storm." James Stewart and M. Sullavan. "Girls of the Road." Lola Lane. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 1:45, 8. "The Great McGinty." 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Untamed," Ray Milland. "Florian," Robert Young. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Zanzibar," Lola Lane and James Craig. "Queen of the Mob," Jean Cagney.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford and F. March. "Queen of the Mob." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery, Robert Young, and Walter Huston. "The Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "My Love Came Back," "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Man with Nine Lives," Boris Karloff. "Boys of the City," featuring the East Side Kids.
Strand: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 3:16, 9:16. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby," Johnny Downs. 2:08, 8:08.
Revere: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 2:08, 8:08. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby." 4:14, 10:14.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. "Murder in the Air." 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Maryland," Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. "Earthbound," Warner Baxter. 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Johnny Apollo." "Blondie on a Budget." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "The Mortal Storm." Margaret Sullavan. "Saint Takes Over." George Sanders. 2 and 7:45.

South Boston—Strand: "Boys From Syracuse," Allan Jones, Martha Raye. "The Way of All Flesh," A. Tamiroff. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford, F. March. "Manhattan Heartbreak." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. "Man Who Talked Too Much." George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Maryland," W. Brennan, Fay Bainter. 3:15, 9. "Passport to Alcatraz." 2:09, 7:54.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy, Akim Tamiroff. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy and Rita Johnson. "Angel from Texas." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Danger on Wheels," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. "Courageous Dr. Christian," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Man Who Talked Too Much." "Lucky Cisco Kid." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Flight Angels," Virginia Bruce, Ralph Bellamy. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "One Million B. C." Carole Landis and Lon Chaney, Jr., 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Pinocchio." 3:53, 6:30, 9:44. "House Across the Bay." Joan Bennett and George Raft. 2:18, 8:06.

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The Home Forum

Tomorrow Evening

THE MUSICAL AMATEURS will meet again tomorrow evening. The card says, "At Mrs. Merlin's." Mrs. Merlin is the member with a really beautiful lyric-soprano voice and a sixty-foot swimming pool.

Not many of the Amateurs have either. But they all have something that makes their circle a charmed one. You notice it first when you are introduced to the members, one by one, as they crowd the dining-room for cookies and sandwiches. It shines out of their eyes as they murmur their greetings to you. It gives you a spontaneous welcome, even while asking what right you have to be there. You are momentarily an object of interest, like an Ambassador at a lawn party. You are also an object of scrutiny. You will realize later that the members were not wondering where you got that cravat, or whether your wife knows she shouldn't wear green, but whether you are a tenor or a bass, and whether the lady in green plays the piano for you.

* * *

Invitations to membership in the M. A.'s may be abrupt, even imperious. Probably no virtuoso was ever more suddenly or definitely bidden to appear in command performance before an absolute monarch than you may be when the Musical Amateurs have decided upon you. You will know when the moment has come by the way the postman rings the bell. He will press the button more masterfully, and hold it determinedly. When he hands you the mail, you will feel as if you were being given a "ticket" by a traffic officer. The most important piece of mail will be a postcard:

Next meeting of the Musical Amateurs at D. Wells' house, Elm Street.
Bring your 'cello and come prepared to play two selections. An accompanist will be provided.
Assembly, six-fifteen; Sandwiches six-thirty. Program, six-forty-five.
Please reply.

"Well!" you will say. And then just "Well." After all, you have been a sort of professional musician in your time. Audiences never bothered you much. So why not go? You picture yourself seated with your 'cello, surrounded by a group of ladies mild as a melodeon. And there are a few youngish, unmarried ladies, too, thrilling to this better-than-looked-for 'cello music and making things quite pleasant with their admiration.

* * *

So your first surprise is at the front door of D. Wells'. You are admitted by a tall, athletic hand-shake whose virile executor is here through no choice, obviously, but his own. And the hall is alive with the kind of people you see in movie-house foyers or on the highways. You may listen hard as you will; it is doubtful your ear will catch a word remotely like "Beethoven" or "Prokofieff" during the entire assembly period. Someone over there in the corner is talking about the boat he sailed this afternoon. That girl in the archway thinks women's tennis matches ought to run to five sets instead of three, just as men's do. The man you have just been talking to must be a singer: he could hardly play an instrument with those work-hardened hands.

Your next surprise is the smallish man who apparently couldn't trust himself to talk about music in musical company. Now he sits down at the piano, does a Bach fugue, a Chopin fantasy, and has to add a bit of Cyril Scott for an encore. So the program goes. When a voice isn't quite good, the taste of the singer provides compensation. By the time your name is called, you are humble. You would rather not have it known that, once upon a time, you were a sort of professional.

* * *

The ordeal over, you can observe and reflect. Evidently out of the considerable number of M. A.'s a member may choose congenial spirits for more intimate evenings in string quartets or part-singing. All sorts of combinations have made up the program; you begin to hear of the rehearsals that take place between the regular meetings of the Musical Amateurs. You are still surprised at the quality of most of the performance.

Then, light.

"He played that beautifully," a member remarks.

"Oh, yes," you hear another reply, "he did it at his concert two weeks ago."

"Are these people amateurs?" you inquire.

"Well, yes and no," you learn.

The man who just played "beautifully" is a professional pianist, even something of a local notable. But he is an amateur singer. His membership in the M. A.'s rests on his singing. But everyone, including himself, would rather hear his playing.

* * *

That is the key to much of the harmony of the Musical Amateurs. An excellent professional violinist can be a poor amateur flutist. It's what he can't do so well that entitles him to do what he can do best at the M. A. meetings. Not that all M. A.'s are disguised professionals. By no means. Still they seem to manage to live up to the standards which are set, as it were, incognito. But they need not do even that. For all M. A.'s would agree with Gerald Johnson, author of that charming book whose title is taken from Mozart's "A Little Night Music." Mr. Johnson parted company with his flute teacher, because the teacher thought there was only one way to play a flute, and that way was well. The M. A.'s have no such snobbish notions. One must be able to perform both ways to keep one's standing intact in this society, or else be careful to remain genuinely an amateur.

When you are schooled in this code, you are ready to become a full-fledged Musical Amateur. But, even then, you will occasionally find yourself visited by surprise. As when the evening's director announces that, "Among us tonight is a non-amateur who yet is welcome because she is a refugee from Vienna where she was a member of the State Opera. She has consented to do a group of Brahms and Schubert songs." Or as when you just stop to think that this is America, U. S. A., Babbitt-land, home of Tin Pan Alley, and of miniature golf, where automobiles, radio, movies are supposedly blighting such creative arts as walking, talking, letter-writing, and music-making among the ordinary people. Yet it can happen here. Tomorrow evening there will be another meeting of the Musical Amateurs.

CARLYLE MORGAN

"for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds"
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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A SOURCE of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

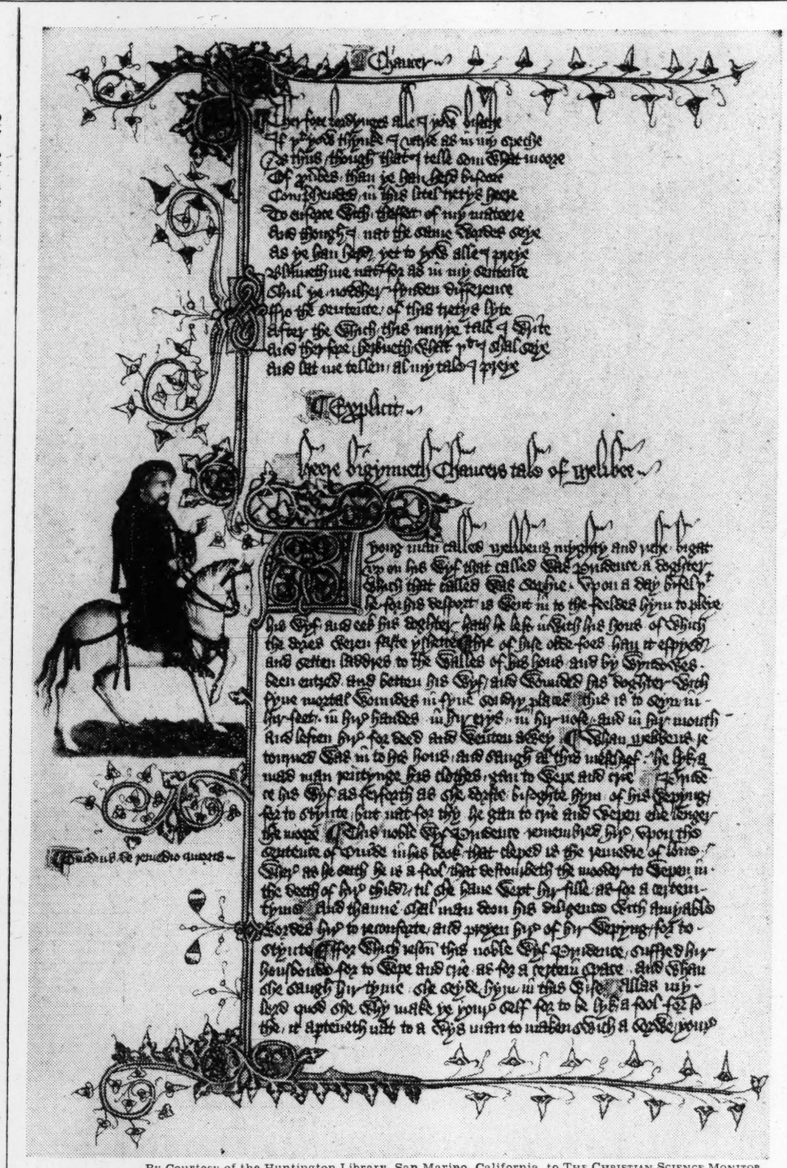
Our Aunt Sarah's Schedule

IT WAS HARD to imagine that Aunt Sarah had once been young. My usual assumption was that she had always been exactly as I saw her first. . . . She wore long gray gingham dresses which were made for her downtown, according to a pattern of the late seventies. Her thin iron-gray hair was coiled in a tight uncompromising braid. Her eyes were a watery blue and her lips were thin and wrinkled. . . . In the summer she covered her head with a sunbonnet when she went to walk, and replaced it by a moth-eaten beaver cap in the winter. In cool weather she always wore a Paisley shawl pinned with a cameo brooch that a Mr. Brindley had brought her from Rome when she was twenty-one. She took with her out-of-doors her father's ivory-headed stick and a small basket from Nantucket in which she carried chips or pine cones or food for the pigs. I remember that she referred to the pigs as her "hairy doves." She also kept a clasp knife in her pocket when she walked.

Aunt Sarah slept in the southwest room by the twisting staircase. . . . She rose every morning, summer or winter, at five o'clock, and for two hours she read in German and Italian, which she had taught herself. After breakfast she walked for an hour to the point, around the south orchard and through the pine woods, and then, in the open months, for another hour in her garden. She took particular pains with her tomato plants, which she always placed in the same bed with her flowers. Her reason was that tomatoes were front lawn ornaments when she was a girl—"love apples," she used to call them, "each one like a valentine." She was back in the house by the time the postman came, in order to read her mail, which was generally from distant connections of the family. Then she did cross-stitch embroidery for an hour.

After lunch she rested for fifteen minutes exactly, and then sewed her gingham ironing-holders or worked upon a hooked rug. After this she walked up the hill to see the view, and was back in time to read Homer in the original and to write in her diary before supper. After the evening meal she was in a relaxed and social mood. The lamp was lighted on the round table in the front parlor; every window was closed and the wooden shutters were drawn tight. . . . By eight or nine in the evening, the air in that hermetically closed room was difficult to breathe, particularly in cold weather when an anthracite fire was burning in the grate. Cousin Clothilde's sister Sue would always be there with her after supper, and Aunt Sarah would read aloud tirelessly for hours to her or anyone who might care to listen.

Her favorite book was Pepys' *Diary*, which she finished at least once a year, but when I was sent to Wickford Point as a boy, she went to considerable pains to read what she thought might amuse or interest me. She read me all the Waverly novels, and once she told me that she had first been obliged to peruse *Ivanhoe* behind the lid of her desk at the Northville Female Academy, because it was considered a trashy novel. She also read me the complete works of Dickens, although, in her opinion, Dickens was not a gentleman. . . . By half-past ten o'clock it was Aunt Sarah's opinion that the day's work was over. From "Wickford Point," by JOHN P. MARQUAND. (Boston: Little, Brown.)



By Courtesy of the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PAGE FROM THE ELLESMERE MANUSCRIPT OF "THE CANTERBURY TALES"

SITTING ON HIS HORSE, as he rides to Canterbury, the Teller of Tales is portrayed in the margin. Other leaves of the Ellesmere Manuscript in the Huntington Collection depict various pilgrims in the primitive and direct manner of the graphic artist of the fifteenth century. This handsome calligraphic page is embellished with ornate borders of fanciful and vivacious leaves and scrolls. Most of the writing and designs of this epoch are surging with that abundant inner energy which expressed itself in poetry, plays, and fascinating tales.

Geoffrey Chaucer (1340?-1400) was a man of wide experience. He was curious and observant and, what he did not learn from direct observation of the ways of men, he studied in books. His diverse vocations of soldier and courtier, customs official, clerk, justice of the peace, member of Parliament, forester, and commissioner of the river-bank gave him ample opportunity to observe.

The Canterbury Tales comprise a sort of comedy in which there are thirty-two actors. Chaucer and each of his fellow-pilgrims to Canterbury relate a story. "The teller of the best tale is to be given a dinner by all the others on their return to the Tabard Inn. If anyone refuses to tell a tale when called upon by the host, he is to pay all the expenses of the journey for the entire company—a tremendous penalty."

The miscellaneous collection of characters represents all ranks of English society; the Friar, the Summoner, the Knight, the Pardoner, the Parson, the Wife of Bath, the Prioress, the Monk, the Squire, the Miller, and the Reeve (steward of a country estate). Here the author could show the aspirations and temperaments, the wit and stupidity, the caprices and foibles of his fellowmen. He has told the story of an epoch, believed by some to be the best portrayal of mankind in all literature.

This manuscript was written soon after the death of Chaucer in 1400. The leaf shown contains the beginning of the Tale of Melibeus, and is significant for the fact that upon it is drawn the only known equestrian depiction of Chaucer. The manuscript, which is in English on vellum, was formerly in the collection of the Earl of Ellesmere.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Brighter Ash

The woodbine's leaves are reddening now,
The sumac branch is tipped with fire.
Autumn is touching twig and bough,
The woodbine's leaves are reddening now,
While yellow, the arrowhead in sough
Burns brighter ash than burning Tyre.
The woodbine's leaves are reddening now,
The sumac branch is tipped with fire.

MERAB EBERLE

Those Astounding Caverns

ONE OF THE curious and wonderful things about the Carlsbad Caverns is that there have been reproduced in calcium and crystal things seen on the earth above. . . .

One of the sights of the cave is a tenfold magnified head of a whale—perfect even to the whalebone in the great mouth. Then, a Mexican sombrero for a giant head, two doves cooing in opalescent crystal delicately flushed with changing colors, a Chinese pagoda, the head of a young baby which flushes soft rainbow tints. Some of the wonders suggest the cavern in Rider Haggard's "She"—especially a titanic monolith that has tipped over and fallen.

The most astounding thing in the cavern is the "Big Room." I thought it was going to look something like the Pennsylvania Depot. It didn't. It isn't a level floor. It is an enormous chamber surmounting a trail that goes up and down hillocks; peeks over into bottomless pits, skirts giant monoliths, branches into small and delicate side chapels It is about four thousand feet long—six hundred and fifty feet in width and, in places, three hundred feet from the floor to the roof. A skyscraper could be put in the room. When the searchlight is thrown on the roof, with its myriad hanging stalactites, the effect leaves you numb. The room ends abruptly at the "jumping-off place," where you look over a railing into nothingness: again it skirts a pit so deep that its bottom has not been sounded.

To me, one of the most interesting features of this room is a great stone shelf over the edge of which is draped fold after fold of stone cloth—as though displayed by a modiste planning dresses for the Statue of Liberty. The folds of the crystal cloth are perfect as if laid out for display. You half-expect to see a titanic hand come forth from the darkness to finger them.

The prize show-pieces of the place, however, are two stupendous monoliths—"The Giant Dome" and "The Rock of Ages." The first is a pillar, sixty-two feet high and sixteen feet in diameter. Its great proportions are wrought in filigree as delicate as Mexican drawn-work or silver-thread jewelry. The coloring is so indescribably delicate that it is a flush rather than a color; and this keeps changing from violet to ivory and mauve. "The Rock of Ages" is like a Chinese pagoda wrought in ivory and crystal, almost as large as the Giant Dome.

The present problem of architecture is to combine mass and charm. No architect has ever succeeded as Nature succeeded in this cavern. Terrific weight and mass have been achieved, while retaining delicacy of design. It seems a silly thing to say, but no one, in going through this cavern, can help being impressed with the architectural skill. Yes, and the adroitness of the decorative effects. —From "The West Is Still Wild," by HARRY CARR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Man Reflects Principle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE FREQUENTLY HEAR someone referred to as "a man of principle," and by this is meant that his thought and actions are determined by high ideals and right motives. We have confidence in such an individual and will place such a one in a responsible position—business, professional, or governmental—assured that he will manifest honesty, justice, and uprightness.

But however upright a man may endeavor to be, he has to meet the suggestions of evil influences, and he may sometimes make a mistake through ignorance, and may also misjudge others.

Christian Science has revealed God as divine Principle. Principle is one of the seven synonyms for God which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives on page 465 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she states that "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." The term "Principle" as applied to God reveals Him not only as incorporeal and infinite, but as ever operative and infallible. Moreover, man is the expression or image of God, as stated in the first chapter of Genesis, where we read (Genesis 1:27), "God created man in his own image." Christ Jesus confirms this (John 5:19), saying, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Hence the man of God's creating is the eternal image of Principle.

The real man is always the expression of Principle, although mortals may express many traits which are diametrically opposed to Principle. This true view of man as the expression of God enables students of Christian Science to replace the material concept of man as mortal with the true concept of man, the manifestation of divine Principle, God.

And what is the result of adhering to this higher view? In proportion as one strives to express the true man he not only overcomes in himself tendencies to do wrong and to believe in evil, but he helps to awaken others to an understanding of their true being, which is the manifestation of good and not of evil. This may be illustrated by the following incident. A woman, who had long been an invalid, and who was in limited circumstances because her farm-tenant had been dishonest and had deliberately withheld from her rents which were due, became a student of Christian Science. Learning that man, the expression of Mind, Love, could only be well, she was healed of sickness. At the same time she discarded her concept of man as dishonest, knowing him to be the expression of Principle. The result was that her farm-tenant, without another reminder, paid in full the rents due her.

The world today is in need of a greater manifestation of Principle. Evil minds are boasting their claims to rule and ruin mankind; the very acme of evil—hatred, jealousy, envy, greed, revenge, and inhuman brutality—is today striving to dominate men and obstruct their progress toward true civilization and freedom.

Those who have learned something of the truth about God and His infinitely good creation, however, can look beyond these manifestations of evil and see, instead, the man of Principle's creating. They know that evil belongs neither to God nor to man; therefore they can pray for those who appear to be the tools of evil, as did Jesus on the cross for his crucifiers (Luke 23:34): "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." The real man has no part in evil.

Knowing that evil has neither place nor power, Mrs. Eddy says of the struggle of evil for supremacy (Science and Health, pp. 96, 97): "During this final conflict, wicked minds will endeavor to find means by which to accomplish more evil; but those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the ejection of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection." This is both a prophecy and a promise—that all evil and discord will finally be overcome, and that man will be seen to express Principle alone.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Autumnal Verse

Considering the words that have been spoken,
written, sung about the autumn;
the melodies, the tunes, the rhymes,
the half-rhymes and the prose;
I thought it barren as a winter morning;
thought "there's nothing left to say
about the season of the cast-off leaf,
the wild geese flying, and the scattered rose."

But I was wrong. I watched a feather twisting
in the crystal air; a leaf whose camouflage,
come early, was a pastel flame;
the chipmunk's flash of spiral fur.
And I, Columbus of the seasons, found
a whole new continent to fill my page:
A land of silence stretching overhead,
and mist, and moonlight flooding all the ground.

ROBERT WISTRAND

Der Mensch spiegelt das Prinzip wider

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIR HÖREN OFT von jemand sagen, er sei „ein Mann von Prinzipien", womit gemeint ist, daß sein Denken und Handeln von hohen Idealen und rechten Beweggründen bestimmt wird. Wir haben zu einem solchen Menschen Vertrauen und geben ihm eine verantwortliche Stellung—im Geschäft, im Beruf oder in der Regierung—und sind gewiß, daß er Ehrlichkeit, Gerechtigkeit und Aufrichtigkeit bekunden wird.

Aber jeder Mensch muß, so sehr er auch bestrebt sein mag, aufrichtig zu sein, die Einflüsterungen böser Einflüsse meistern, und er kann zuweilen aus Unwissenheit einen Fehler machen und auch andere falsch beurteilen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat Gott als das göttliche Prinzip enthüllt. Prinzip ist einer der sieben sinnverwandten Ausdrücke für Gott, die Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, auf Seite 465 im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" gebraucht, wo sie erklärt: „Gott ist unkörperliches, göttliches, allerhabenes, unendliches Gemüt, Geist, Seele, Prinzip, Leben, Wahrheit, Liebe". Der Ausdruck Prinzip, auf Gott angewandt, enthüllt Ihn nicht nur als unkörperlich und unendlich, sondern auch als immer wirksam und unfehlbar. Überdies ist der Mensch der Ausdruck oder das Bild Gottes, wie es im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose heißt (1. Mose 1, 27): „Gott schuf den Menschen ihm zum Bilde". Christus Jesus bestätigt dies, indem er sagt (Joh. 5. 19): „Der Sohn kann nichts von sich selber tun, sondern was er sieht den Vater tun; denn was dieser tut, das tut gleicherweise auch der Sohn" Daher ist der Mensch der Schöpfung Gottes das ewige Bild des Prinzips.

Der wirkliche Mensch ist immer der Ausdruck des Prinzips, obgleich die Sterblichen viele Züge zum Ausdruck bringen mögen, die dem Prinzip direkt entgegengesetzt sind. Diese wahre Anschauung vom Menschen als dem Ausdruck Gottes befähigt die Christlichen Wissenschafter, den materiellen Begriff vom Menschen als sterblich durch den wahren Begriff vom Menschen, die Kundwerdung des göttlichen Prinzips, Gottes, zu ersetzen.

Und was ist das Ergebnis des Festhaltens an dieser höheren Anschauung? In dem Verhältnis, wie einer sich bemüht, den wahren Menschen auszudrücken, überwindet er nicht nur in sich Neigungen, Unrecht zu tun und an das Böse zu glauben, sondern hilft auch anderen, zu einem Verständnis ihres wahren Seins, das die Kundwerdung des Guten und nicht des Bösen ist, zu erwachen. Folgende Begebenheit möge dies veranschaulichen. Eine Frau, die lange leidend gewesen war und in begrenzten Verhältnissen lebte, weil der Pächter ihres Landguts unehrlich gewesen war und ihr vorsätzlich fällige Pachtzinsen vorenthalten hatte, wurde Christliche Wissenschafterin. Als sie verstehen lernte, daß der Mensch, der Ausdruck des Gemüts, der Liebe, nur gesund sein kann, wurde sie von Krankheit geheilt. Gleichzeitig gab sie ihren Begriff vom Menschen als unehrlich auf, indem sie wußte, daß er der Ausdruck des Prinzips ist. Das Ergebnis war, daß ihr Pächter ihr die vorenthaltenen Pachtzinsen ohne weitere Mahnung voll ausbezahlte.

Was der Welt heute not tut, ist eine größere Kundwerdung des Prinzips. Böse Gemüter brüsten sich mit ihren Anmaßungen, die Menschheit zu beherrschen und zugrunde zu richten. Geradezu der Höhepunkt des Bösen —Haß, Argwohn, Neid, Habgier, Rache und unmenschliche Roheit—trachtet heute danach, die Menschen zu beherrschen und ihren Fortschritt in wahrer Kultur und Freiheit zu hindern.

Aber diejenigen, die etwas von der Wahrheit über Gott und Seine unendlich gute Schöpfung erkennen gelernt haben, können über diese Kundwerdungen des Bösen hinausblicken und an ihrer Stelle den Menschen der Schöpfung des Prinzips sehen. Sie wissen, daß das Böse weder zu Gott noch zum Menschen gehört. Daher können sie für diejenigen, die die Werkzeuge des Bösen zu sein scheinen, beten, wie Jesus am Kreuz für diejenigen betete, die ihn kreuzigten (Luk. 23. 24): „Vater, vergib ihnen; denn sie wissen nicht, was sie tun". Der wirkliche Mensch hat keinen Teil am Bösen.

Da Mrs. Eddy wußte, daß das Böse weder Platz noch Macht hat, schrieb sie vom Ringen des Bösen um die Obergewalt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 96, 97): „Während dieses letzten Kampfes werden sich arge Gemüter bemühen, Mittel und Wege zu finden, um mehr Böses auszuführen; aber diejenigen, welche die Christliche Wissenschaft erkennen, werden das Verbrechen im Zaum halten. Sie werden bei der Austreibung des Irrtums mithelfen. Sie werden Gesetz und Ordnung aufrechterhalten und freudig die Gewißheit der schließlichen Vollkommenheit erwarten" Dies ist sowohl eine Weissagung, als auch eine Verheißung—daß alles Böse und Unharmonische schließlich überwunden werden wird, und daß gesehen werden wird, daß der Mensch nur das Prinzip ausdrückt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Trade Comments Pages 18-19-20 Financial News

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1940

Harvard Paper Shifts View On Aid for Britain

Crimson, formerly strong for isolation, now indorses full assistance short of war.

In a forthright reversal of former isolationist stands, the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily, today editorially urged all possible aid to Britain short of war as the best way for America to "purchase security from a Nazi menace."

The student newspaper, which in past years has been one of the most vocal leaders of undergraduate pacifist sentiment, points to the threat of German penetration of South America, where "the Nazi legions, wielding the double-edged sword of economic pressure and propaganda, may slowly close in on the Panama Canal, undermining our military security."

Should this happen, the Crimson declares, "we may be required for a decade, for a generation, to maintain a gigantic defense establishment. And a nation heavily armed and primed for total war is ripe for Fascism.'

Real Stake in War

Referring to its past editorial stands, the Crimson says: "Last year many of us sympathized with the Allied cause, but believed that we had no stake in a long imperialistic war. Today few of us can doubt that we have a very real stake in the war that rages across the sea."

To preserve our stake by aid, stopping short af war, may be "a base and mercenary interpretation of a crusade for enduring peace and freedom," the Crimson admits. But this, it adds, is preferable to paying for our security "in the currency of blood."

Such a reversal of policy on the part of one of the most impassioned of isolationist organs is regarded as significant of a far-reaching change of sentiment in student circles.

Recent and repeated statements of America's stake in the war made by prominent educators, including Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, are considered partially responsible for the general change of attitude among students.

Real Threat Seen

The Crimson discards as "virtually impossible" the threat of direct German invasion, and as "hollow" the argument that German victory would force America to gear its economy to totalitarian requirements.

But in Nazi penetration of South America there is a real threat, according to the undergraduate editors. Should this threat become more immediate with the victory of Herr Hitler in the Battle of Britain, the United States would be forced to militarize its life, the paper argues. This might entail Fascism, "not necessarily an imported German brand, but a home-grown product sold us under the label of 'national defense.' "

"To avoid this menacing future, we are willing to go far in helping England to win this war," the paper continues. "Our national policy today may be summed up as 'all aid to England short of war.' . . .

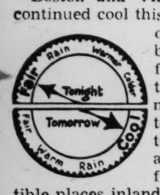
"Many of us opposed helping England in the belief that once you set foot on that dangerous path there is no turning back. Already we have progressed from planes and guns to destroyers. Next will be army planes, then the repeal of the embargo on loans to belligerents, then the lifting of the ban on volunteering for service with the English Army."

But these steps need not mean our involvement in total war, the Crimson maintains. Today we live in a "twilight zone" between peace and war, where the choices are no longer simple, but difficult and subtle, "centering about the nature and extent of our participation in the war."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool this afternoon, with occasional broken clouds; fair and continued cold tonight with lowest temperature in the middle 30's, and considerable frost in susceptible places inland from the shore; Friday fair with rising temperature; moderate northwesterly to west winds.



Massachusetts: Fair and continued cool with light frost in exposed places in the interior tonight; Friday fair with rising temperatures, warmer Saturday.

Other New England States: Fair and continued cool with light frost in exposed places tonight; Friday fair with rising temperature, warmer Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming moderate westerly Friday; fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	70	New Orleans	61	87
Chicago	39	55	New York	45	70
Denver	51	64	Norfolk	52	87
Kansas City	38	62	Philadelphia	44	73
Los Angeles	55	92	St. Louis	37	63
Miami	78	92	San Francisco	61	75
Minneapolis	37	59	Washington	43	74

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 26.
B—Maximum, Sept. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:18 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Friday, 7:56 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:06 p. m.

Maine Restaurateur Can Remain in U. S.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 26

Xenophon George Panos, Ellsworth, Maine, restaurant operator, was saved from expulsion from the United States yesterday when President Roosevelt signed a bill ordering the Labor Department to record his entrance into this country for permanent residence.

Mr. Panos came to the United States from Greece in 1926 as a seaman and remained to become one of the leading business men of Ellsworth. Deportation proceedings were instituted against him in 1938 on the ground he had remained in this Country longer than the legal period allowed under the 1924 Immigration Act. He had been ordered to leave the United States this year.

Social Work 'Mobilization' To Begin Oct. 1

The mobilization of college women of Greater Boston in order to find the proper places in which their training and ability can be made available for community social service was announced today by the College Club of Boston under the counsel and guidance of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, the Community Recreation Service of Boston, the Simmons School of Social Work, and the Boston and Cambridge Centers for Adult Education.

Under this plan for directing and placing college women in the many fields where there are essential tasks waiting for those who have social ability and training, the Club has organized a staff under the direction of Miss Mary Almy which will be available beginning Oct. 1, for registration, consultation, and recruiting.

For other college women, whose training has been general rather than specific, a number of courses are being offered through the Boston and Cambridge Centers in social fields where there is a great need for volunteer workers.

Among these courses which are not planned for the professional and are not intended to lead to paid employment are "Interviewing," "Social Recreation," "Office Executives," and "Community Drama."

In describing their proposed activities the committee announces that it believes there is a danger that the regular civilian activities will be overshadowed by refugee and war work unless thoughtful persons redouble their activities in behalf of long-time as well as emergency responsibilities.

The committee says that it will co-operate with the Volunteer Service Bureau in placing college women in social agencies where they may be of the most service. All other agencies not affiliated with the Bureau will be served directly.

Bud-d-d-ies Shiver; Cold to Continue

Small wonder the Legionnaire from Florida who came away without an overcoat was encountered shivering on the corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets this morning.

The temperature was officially down to 42 in Boston at 7 a. m., and in outlying districts readings in the 30's were reported. Two and a half inches of snow fell on Mount Washington, and the mercury slid down to 14 above as the summit was lashed by an 80-mile-an-hour gale.

Forecast for tonight was fair and continued cold with the tempeature in Boston expected to drop to the 30's. Sub-freezing temperatures are expected in outlying districts, with a frost in exposed places. The reading in Boston at noon was 50 degrees.

Milo J. Warner Legion Leader For Next Year

Toledo attorney wins by unanimous vote on first ballot when opponents quit.

Milo J. Warner of Toledo, Ohio, was unanimously elected national commander of the American Legion this afternoon at the organization's 22nd annual convention in Boston.

Mr. Warner's election was made unanimous in the middle of the first ballot, after a previous roll call taken for purposes of nomination had disclosed the Ohioan had the support of 38 states with 740 votes, or 14 more than the majority necessary to elect him.

Commander Raymond J. Kelly began the call for the first ballot, however, as required by the rules of the Convention. The vote by departments proceeded as far as New York with overwhelming support of Mr. Warner. At that point, other candidates withdrew and Mr. Warner's election was made unanimous.

Despite the heavy support for Mr. Warner indicated when the roll was called earlier for nominations, the delegates also nominated Raymond Fields of Guthrie, Oklahoma, Edward Schieberling of Albany, New York, Charles W. Crush of Richmond, Virginia, and four other candidates.

Unanimous Vote Asked

With the calling of the New York delegation, which placed Mr. Fields second with 149 votes and Mr. Scheiberling third with 125, Mr. Fields rose from the speakers' platform and moved a unanimous vote for Mr. Warner.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Crush and by New York's Scheiberling. The latter prefaced his declaration with the remark "This is not the speech I expected to make at this time," much to the entertainment of the audience.

Mr. Fields' motion precipitated an onrush of State standards to the platform. About the same time Commander Kelly asked for the aye and nay votes on the motion for unanimity, with a statue-shaking response from the delegates.

Previously, Lynn U. Stambaugh of Fargo, North Dakota, Jack Crowley of Rutland, Vermont, and Roane Waring of Memphis, Tennessee, also had withdrawn from the race in favor of Mr. Warner.

Paul G. Armstrong of Chicago, Illinois, who was nominated with the other three men, also withdrew but did not support any other candidacy.

The totally unexpected strategy of the leading pre-convention candidate for National Commander of the American Legion, Mr. Stambaugh, withdrawing and himself nominating a close rival, Mr. Warner, was agreed on at a series of conferences between four of the candidates, which lasted all night and broke off only at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

The combination which suddenly formed behind Mr. Warner, the Ohio candidate, claimed 800 votes —considerably more than enough to elect—and apparently forecast his success. Tactics of the Warner bloc aimed at putting him over on the first ballot.

Never Happened Before

"It has never happened before in the Legion that three men who had a chance to win got out of the way in the interest of the Legion as a whole, to beat a combination controlled by politicians in the big states," commented one of the spokesmen of the new allies.

"Stambaugh is sacrificing himself for the good of the Legion. "He stood out in front as the candidate with the largest number of votes. He had 528, but that was not enough to win, as it takes 724.

"The combination agreed on Raymond Fields of Oklahoma as the man to head off Stambaugh. When Stambaugh saw he could not win, he recognized there was no use going up against a stone wall."

American Legion Hails Its New Commander

House Leader For Democrats Is McCormack

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—A New Englander, Representative John W. McCormack, of Boston, took over the reins today as House Democratic Leader.

Henceforth, when Democrats and Republicans clash over legislation, both will be led by Representatives from Massachusetts. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of the Bay State, is the Republican leader.

Representative McCormack was chosen at a Democratic caucus late yesterday to succeed Sam Rayburn of Texas, who was elevated to the House speakership after the passing of William B. Bankhead of Alabama last week. Mr. Bankhead served two years as leader before being chosen speaker in 1937.

The first northerner to win the leader's post since a southerner took it over in 1935, Mr. McCormack defeated Representative Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia on the first ballot by a vote of 141 to 67.

On only a few occasions has Mr. McCormack opposed the Administration. He was against continuance of the undistributed surplus profits tax and voted for the Fish amendment in the conscription bill which would have delayed enrollment of draftees

But on labor legislation and agricultural and relief appropriations Mr. McCormack has followed the White House leadership. He has said that city representatives ought to support farm legislation to "improve the condition of all our people."

Representative Arthur Healey of Massachusetts, who placed McCormack in nomination, urged that the Democrats go before the country as a united party. He asserted that if the speakership and leadership both went to one section of the country—the South—Party members in other regions would lack encouragement to work for the common cause.

Before electing Mr. McCormack, the caucus defeated 108 to 91 a motion of Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia to postpone the selection of a leader until the next Congress is seated in January.

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Session in Symphony Hall

Top: Milo J. Warner, Toledo, Ohio (left), greets Legionnaires from the stage shortly after his unanimous election as National Commander to succeed Raymond J. Kelly (right). Lower: Judge Wilbur M. Alter, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, reads his report, expressing sympathy for Great Britain in its defense of democratic liberties.

New President Takes Reins As Auxiliary Ends Sessions

Women of the American Legion Auxiliary are no quitters, even when it comes to long convention sessions, and today, the last day of the Legion's official visit in Boston, found the ballroom of the Copley Plaza Hotel well filled with "good troupers" seeing it through to the final act.

Few of the 835 official delegates and their alternates were missing from the floor, and the balconies, where unofficial representatives watched the goings-on, were filled to the last seat.

Amid colorful installation proceedings, the new National President, Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra of Clinton, Ind., took over the reins as Auxiliary head for the coming year. Mrs. Corwith, the popular retiring President, was presented by Mrs. James Morris, past National President, with the official Legion Auxiliary flag, as a memento of her fine service.

First From Indiana

Mrs. Lemstra told reporters in a brief "back-stage" interview that she was the first National President that the Indiana Department has ever had, adding that her State was one of the first to organize a Legion Auxiliary.

As national president Mrs. Lemstra has in prospect a year which will include little time at home, with practically all of the Departments in the States and Territories to be visited within a 12 month period. Before she starts on her long pilgrimages, however, Mrs. Lemstra anticipates about two months of organization work at the National headquarters in Indianapolis, only about 70 miles, fortunately, from her home.

Active in Legion work almost exclusively for the past two years, Mrs. Lemstra has been Chairman of the National Rehabilitation Committee for that length of time, directing the Auxiliary's Nationwide program for the welfare of disabled war veterans.

Civic Workers

Born in Indiana and educated at Indiana University and the State Teachers' College, Mrs. Lemstra has been prominent in clubs and civic work. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was active during the World War in the Red Cross and other war work. She joined the Auxiliary in 1924.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemstra are leaving tomorrow for a few days of vacation in New York "on our own," she said.

For the first time since the Auxiliary began its convention meetings on Monday, the calm and unopposed adoption of resolutions and reports was interrupted. It concerned the touchy question of the wearing of the overseas service caps. Should the vote at last year's convention which outlawed the wearing of these caps by Auxiliary members be rescinded?

There was rigid attention among the delegates and vigorous "yeas" and "nays," so close that it was some time before the final count was made—426 not to rescind the ruling, and 408 in favor, leaving the order of last year standing. Reason for the abandonment of the uniform cap was because it was felt that the privilege should be allowed only to the real ex-service men and women, and not members of their families.

Adopted also was a proposal that a special committee be appointed to study a change in election procedure at the national conventions. A recommendation to discontinue the committee on Colonial American Study and substitute therefore a Pan-American Study caused a stir in the convention hall, which finally subsided in agreement to continue the Colonial American committee and to establish the Pan-American committee as well.

Miss Mary Margaret McBride, radio commentator and author, was the guest speaker of the morning, that part of the program being radiocast over a national hookup, after a short pre-broadcast introduction by Mrs. Corwith, and a demand from the galleries that Miss McBride remove the very attractive new hat which she was wearing so that they might see her face. This she obligingly did, laughingly disclosing that the hat had been made especially for the occasion.

Legionnaires Visit Boston Fish Pier

About 150 members of the American Legion, many of whom come from inland points and had never before seen the fish industry at close range, visited the Boston Fish Pier today, largest pier of its kind in the world.

Members of the Legion who are engaged in the fish business here arranged the tour and provided guides to conduct the visitors around the pier, through the cold storage warehouse, the processing factories, the packing and distribution points, and the quick-freezing facilities.

The Sioux City, Iowa, band, which was the national champion Legion band in 1939, gave a concert at the New England Fish Exchange at noon.

Legion Rejects Proposed Change in Preference Act

By E. Bigelow Thompson and Don McCammond
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Debate marked the proceedings of the American Legion national convention in Boston for the first time today. Verbal fireworks broke out at the third session of the convention, meeting in Symphony Hall, shortly after it had been called to order by National Commander Raymond J. Kelly.

Following the invocation by the Rev. Patrick N. McDermott, National Chaplain, Mrs. R. V. Love, Past Department President of the Legion Auxiliary of Kentucky, presented to Mr. Kelly an American flag on a desk standard as representative of the National President of the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The debate was touched off when the Legionnaires by a state-by-state vote of 889 to 420 tabled a resolution proposing to change the present 5 and 10 per cent preference given veterans in Civil Service examinations. The resolution proposed that the 5 per cent for veterans and the 10 per cent for disabled veterans be allowed only if a veteran made a minimum passing grade in the qualifying examination.

After Report

This vote came after conclusion of the reading of the report and recommendations on veterans' employment by Jack Crowley of Rutland, Vt., Chairman of the Employment Committee. Mr. Crowley is one of the candidates for the 1941 office of National Commander. When he read this resolution Samuel Rorex of Arkansas, a past State Commander, leaped to his feet and moved that the resolution be tabled. His motion was seconded by William P. Gannon of Albany, N. Y. Legionnaire Rorex protested that such a change in the present law would work a hardship, especially in the case of the disabled veteran who, he said, is growing old faster. In a parliamentary dispute which ensued Mr. Rorex offered a substitute motion that the part of the report changing the veterans' preference law be tabled. This was seconded.

National Commander Raymond J. Kelly explained the radical change and called attention to the fact that the resolution has the unanimous approval of the National Executive Committee. The volumes of "ayes" and "noes" left the result in doubt and a vote was taken by States on tabling that section of Mr. Crowley's report. The vote 889 to 520, killing the resolution, passed by a wide margin as 726 votes are required to pass any measure.

Employment matters approved by the convention included that the Legion increase its efforts for re-employment and vocational training for veterans over 40; that a national veterans' employment week be held in May, 1941; that there be rigid re-enforcement of civil service and preference for veterans; that there be conducted a veterans stablization program; and that the Legion continue co-operation with labor and agriculture for a permanent solution of the unemployment problem. They also approved that citizens in employment shall not be replaced by refugees.

Moved Faster

The convention moved at a faster pace today than yesterday with speaker following speaker on the convention platform despite the bustle and noise—heightened by the nearness of the election of the National Commander—a noise that continued until the Foreign Relations Committee began its important report. Mystery had surrounded this Committee since it began its hearings two days ago as the convention expected a deviation from the annual policy of reaffirmation of their belief in national defense, peace and neutrality.

Rumors floated through the corridors and corners of the convention hall that an amendment would be sought reiterating their support of the Monroe Doctrine of adequate national defense, but also reaffirming a policy of neutrality and peace. It was the latter portion to which delegates objected, believing that at this time the convention should go on record in a stronger stand with an exposition of the beliefs and creeds of the greatest democracy in the world.

Meanwhile floor leaders for the various candidates for National Commander distributed literature and lined up votes for their favorites. One faction expressed the belief that H. Elwyn Davis would announce his withdrawal from the contest in favor of Milo J. Warner.

Most of this was going on during the speech of Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The only applause accorded the General's report was his statement that the most important task confronting the Legion today was the building up of a "national unity so strong that no one will ever question the patriotism of our citizens and our belief in a democratic form of government."

Foreign Relations

In a way, this declaration prepared the convention for the report of the Foreign Relations Committee by Judge Wilbur M. Alter of Colorado, Chairman, which soon followed. The announcement that Judge Alter was prepared to make the report brought the first complete attention of the 1,400 delegates and their guests to the speaker's platform. And for the first time quiet came to the convention hall. As the delegates took their seats with the more or less expected confusion a strong-voiced delegate from the rear of the hall called "this is a very important report and I insist on hearing it."

The Committee submitted four resolutions in which they expressed approval of their policy of neutrality and non-participation by the Legion in any fund-raising campaign for the relief of any foreign government now in a state of war; recommended every effort to strengthen and bind the friendships of the Pan American neighbors. "As lovers of peace and human freedom . . .," the report continued, "we condemn aggressors and aggressor nations and war parties which are leading their pepole to death and ruin.

"To the people of the great British Commonwealth who are so heroically defending their shores and their freedom and to the gallant Republic of China, we extend our friendship and the assurance of our sympathy. We urge that the Government of the United States exercise all lawful means to prevent the shipment of war materials to the aggressor nations, and that it continue to extend to all peoples who are resisting aggression the fullest co-operation consistent with our obligations, our security, our liberties and our peace."

Amendment Offered

As expected earlier in the morning a movement was immediately begun to offer an amendment to the Foreign Relation Committee report. Offered by Judge Thomas Quinn of Natick, Mass., it was as follows:

"We reaffirm our historic policy of an adequate national defense and support of the Monroe Doctrine, and we reaffirm our policy of neutrality and peace."

The proffering of this amendment immediately initiated what promised to be an intense debate between members of the Legion who believe that the amendmnt did not fully state the position of the organization today. Speaking on behalf of this group Alfred P. Kelley of Oregon declared that the resolution in its present form was not the resolution demanded by many delegates at this convention. "It does not go far enough," he said.

"The people of America want from us not a confusing resolution of appeasement but a resolution of courage," he shouted. "Only a policy of realism will give us peace," he declared.

The coming of the expected battle on foreign relations for the first time found the seats of the auditorium almost completely filled. The galleries, where the family and friends excitedly watched and sometimes led the cheers, also filled.

Taking Out Teeth

Jack Wicker of Richmond, Va., declared the amendment was a "mealy-mouthed proposition to take the teeth out of this resolution. Great Britain is fighting our battle. Let's keep it over there by helping them," he said. He termed the proposition a "weakening, uncertain, incredible amendment. Let's say what we mean and not apologize," he declared.

Tom Miller of Nevada demanded "why weaken this splendid resolution? The country you represent is not neutral."

J. Fred Johnson of Alabama decried "complacency." He said: "It is an inexorable fact that we are confronted with a crisis unparalleled in all history. We want a definite and positive pronouncement on the duty we conceive to be ours." The best way to be prepared, Mr. Johnson said, is "for this nation of ours to make every possible contribution until we are prepared—everything we can provide consistent with our own defense and peace. This resolution is in line with one you overwhelmingly passed yesterday—to do everything we could do for Great Britain as she stands between us and the dictator powers of the Old World."

Mr. Johnson moved the amendment be laid on the table. This was seconded and the amendment was voted down with only three or four noes resounding hollowly in the hall. On the next vote the original Foreign Relations resolution was adopted.

Reports were read by the Committees on internal organization and constitutional amendments and at this point business was interrupted while the South Dakota department presented a large color photograph of the Bushfield Memorial of South Dakota to National Commander Kelly.

The convention applauded a letter from Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty thanking the Legionnaire for "their very fine conduct" and for the assistance rendered during the parade from Legion officials.

Plan E Quarters Open in Cambridge

An educational campaign to advance the city manager plan of government in Cambridge has been begun with the opening of headquarters at 5 Boylston Street, in Harvard Square, by the Cambridge Committee for Plan E. James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, is Chairman of the Committee.

Dean Landis said that printed material to serve in answering questions about Plan E would be made available very soon.

Two years ago almost 20,000 Cambridge voters or 48 per cent of those voting on the referendum, favored Plan E.

New Chemical Building Completed by A. D. Little

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Completion of a new Chemical Engineering Building adjacent to their present research laboratories has been announced by Arthur D. Little, Inc., research chemists and engineers, of Cambridge, Mass.

They Traveled From Far

By a Staff Pnotographer

Delegates to Legion Auxiliary

Three far-traveling delegates to the American Legion Auxiliary convention, left to right, Mrs. Eleanor Marsch, Alaska Mrs. Dorothy Corbett, Panama, and Mrs. Eva Fountain, Hawaii.

Connecticut's Defense Program Becomes 'Football' for Politics

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 26—The national defense program became this week the chief issue in Connecticut's state political campaign. Two candidates for Governor are debating whether the Republican state administration or the Democratic national administration deserve the credit for defense efforts.

The issue arose only a few days after the Republicans, in their state convention, had renominated Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin. His Commissioner of Public Works, Robert A. Hurley, had already been nominated by the Democrats to run again him. When Mr. Hurley charged, in a campaign speech, that the Governor's State Council of Defense was a "publicity stunt," Governor Baldwin declared himself "shocked," said such statements would "weaken public morale," and dropped Mr. Hurley from the Council.

This is as brisk a start as any Connecticut campaign has had in years. Mr. Hurley has already charged that Governor Baldwin is running on the record of the New Deal but taking credit himself for the New Deal's achievements. The Governor, he says, seems "in some strange miasma" to have overlooked the existence of the Federal Government. Mr. Hurley promises to take issue with the Governor on his financing plans, to show that his economy in handling of State funds is "false," and to discuss the failure of the Republicans to develop a program for agriculture.

Republicans Think Differently

The defense organization of the State, put practically on a wartime basis by Governor Baldwin, is considered by the Republicans as one of the major accomplishments of the Baldwin Administration. They claim for Connecticut a position of national leadership in this field. Under Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams, United States Army retired, the Defense Council has become in a comparatively few weeks one of the most important departments of the State Government. Not only in the campaign, but in the legislative session to follow, the Council and its defense program are sure to be much in the public eye.

Boosted Rents a Problem

The latest concern of General Wadhams' office has been housing and "profiteering" by landlords who have been increasing rents in areas where industrial activity is booming. Tenants are sitting in the general's anteroom waiting for a chance to complain of rent increases. There is no law which enables the Defense Council, or anyone else, to set a limit on the rentals, but publicity is counted on to restrain the landlords. When their cases have been investigated, and if the Council feels they are trying to get unreasonably high rents, the names are to be published.

Cotton Stamps Soon

Hartford learned this week that it is one of the cities designated for a trial of the cotton stamp plan for distributing surplus cotton to public assistance families. Operating like the food stamp plan, the cotton program goes into effect in about a month. Hartford has had the food stamp plan since March, and its relief families are now receiving approximately $22,000 a month in "blue" stamps, or those which are exchangeable for surplus foods.

Skilled Labor Shortage

The State Labor Department, after a survey of Connecticut plants working on national defense contracts, predicts a serious shortage of skilled labor in a few months. Five thousand skilled workers will be needed by Nov. 1, according to the department's research staff, and fewer than 1,800 are now available. The shortage will be most acute in the metal working trades, it is added, particularly in the occupations of machinist, tool maker, die sinker, die setter and other machine shop operations. The department is urging factories to set up their own training programs to supplement efforts of the State trade schools to produce the skilled workers that are needed.

'Till We Meet Again'

By a Staff Photographer

Legionnaires Wave Farewell to Boston

Members of the Illinois delegation, with Engineer T. J. McCarthy of the Boston & Albany's "Convention City Special," shortly before the train pulled out of South Station this morning as the Legion exodus reached its peak.

Great Exodus of Legionnaires Is Under Way

By nightfall Boston may be back to normal.

While official delegates to the American Legion Convention were winding up the serious business of this year's meeting at Symphony Hall today, thousands of their buddies, with wives and families, were leaving the city by train and air, steamship and highway.

A bit subdued after the excitement of the last three days, most of the Legionnaires were, nevertheless, wearing broad smiles, and the concourses of the large railroad terminals, where departing members were saying their goodbyes, reflected the holiday spirit which marked their stay here.

Some 23 delegations were scheduled to leave South Station today in the greatest single day exodus to be handled by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Special trains of the Boston and Albany, including the Convention City Special bearing more than 400 Legionnaires from Chicago, were also leaving the big terminal.

Bus lines heading west and south were running extra sections to accommodate the crowds, and the terminals in Park Square were humming with activity as hundreds converged on the area preparatory to making their getaway. Here as at all other points of departure there were frequent shouts of "So long, buddy—see you next year in Milwaukee."

On the whole the leave-taking was a more quiet affair than the arrival. Motorists who were leaving the city over the main traffic arteries appeared to have but one thought today—to get home. Cars which were gaily bedecked with bunting and signs as they rolled into the city earlier this week were mostly stripped of their adornment, and except for a glimpse of a Legion cap or an occasional uniform, there was little to distinguish the departing guests from any other tourist.

Even the 40 and 8'ers—those who were still around to leave today—were more subdued, and their familiar locomotives and boxcars moved out of the city with little fanfare.

On the lips of many of the departing Legionnaires were words of praise this morning for Boston as a convention city. "We got a grand reception, we had good weather when it mattered most, and we hope to come again some day." That appeared to be the consensus among many of the Legionnaires, queried as they left the city today.

President for Draftee Aid

A letter from President Roosevelt expressing his appreciation of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal that men returning from military or naval training be made eligible for unemployment compensation benefits was made public today by the Massachusetts Chief Executive.

The President said he would welcome additional suggestions. The Governor has ordered Norris B. Lambie, Chairman of the Advisory Council of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation to study the situation. The President's letter said:

"I have your letter of Sept. 6, 1940, relative to the status of men returning to civilian life after their period of service under the terms of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, in which you comment that there will be cases, despite the safeguards which have been set up in the bill, where men will not find a job. It is your thought that in such cases the returning men should be eligible for unemployment compensation.

"Aside from the necessity of returning the civilian soldier to productivity in his occupation or profession, the morale of the individual in service will be considerably heightened if he knows that he will have no problem of unemployment confronting him on his return to civilian life.

"I was glad to have your thoughtful observation on this subject and to know that in Massachusetts you have taken such action as you may to cushion the possible loss that might otherwise occur among the civilian employees of your Commonwealth.

"The problem of re-employment is being studied in the War Department with the co-operation of the Federal Securities Agency, and I will welcome any additional suggestions which you may have."

Democrats Hope To Turn Vermont Away From Maine

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 26 (AP)—Vermont Democrats campaigned today to prevent a recurrence of the 1936 episode that saw their home state join Maine in going Republican in the Presidential election.

"Let Maine, if she will, share her dubious honors alone," said Herbert B. Comings, Chairman of the State Democratic Convention, at the conclusion of the party's conclave yesterday.

In addition to urging the re-election of President Roosevelt, the convention endorsed Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, as a man who would protect the farmers' interests.

The convention platform indorsed the Federal milk marketing order, farm tenancy act, and soil erosion program. It recommended extension of state forests and opposed a State policy of charging fees for use of recreational facilities.

The platform also favored a law allowing municipalities to generate and distribute electricity, construction of a maximum number of concrete highways, and asked for a State labor program.

Legion Chief Is a Leader In His Home City

Milo J. Warner, the new National Commander of the American Legion, is a Toledo lawyer, who for the past five years has had a hand in his city's novel contribution to the solution of industrial disputes, as a member of Toledo's notable Industrial Peace Board.

Also Mr. Warner, as his successful race for Legion Commander testifies, is a persistent leader. He campaigned four years for the honor. This year he visited Legion Department conventions in 21 States, and in several previous years made at least 13 States annually, his headquarters said today.

His campaign staff here worked strenuously. "We started out four years ago with our goal to elect Milo this year," said one, "and we Warner's friends also visited other States in his behalf.

His headquarters corps was up all last night. Several went along to the convention hall this morning without stopping to take a shower to refresh themselves. Besides his own efforts, the loyalty and energy of the Ohio delegates gave much to Mr. Warner's victory.

As to the career of the new National Commander, it began in a military way as a private in the ROTC unit of Ohio State University. When the Mexican border trouble began shortly before the World War, he enlisted in the 107th Cavalry Regiment of the Ohio National Guard. He was promoted to a sergeant and served with his regiment on the border in 1916.

When the world war took in the United States, Mr. Warner, then a young Toledo attorney, was summoned, and graduated at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as a second lieutenant of cavalry. This unit was changed over to Battery B of the 76th Field artillery, and Mr. Warner became its first lieutenant and then captain.

Arriving in France on April 23, 1918, he was wounded so severely on July 28 that he was sent back to the United States disabled, and did not get out of a hospital until March, 1919. He was then assigned to the 14th Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston and in August was retired from the Army for disability from wounds received in action.

He has served as President of the Toledo Bar Association, and for the past two years as Chairman of the National and State Affairs Committee of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce. He is also a past President of the Toledo Exchange Club and of the Anthony Wayne Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Warner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in 1917 and has three children.

Turkish Student Late for Classes; Excuse: Torpedo

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 26 (AP)—Worcester Tech received a terse note from a prospective student saying he was going to be late for school.

The student, Danyal N. Kerven of Istanbul, Turkey, was two days sailing out of England when, the note said, he was "unfortunate enough to be torpedoed." He was picked up, however, and returned to London.

The note, dated London, Sept. 6., to Jerome W. Howe, Dean of Freshmen, continued that he was now seeking another ship and that although possibly late for classes would "try and get there as soon as possible."

'For a Little Girl Your Size'

Cushing-Gellatly

Little Priscilla Hurley Models a Red Cross Dress

More than 1,100 children's dresses have been shipped from the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross to England, together with 2,000 dresses for women. All have been produced by volunteers.

Legion's Stand on Defense Hailed as Big Aid to Unity

The American Legion's stand favoring all practicable aid to Great Britain was seen today as further solidifying national sentiment for a vigorous defense program keyed to the support of British democracy.

The platform adopted means, it is held here, that a tremendously powerful, well-knit block of opinion has deserted its traditionally isolationist stand and come to the active support of the defense policy now indorsed by both major political parties.

An organization whose members hail from almost every community in the Nation, where they constitute an influential economic, social and political element, is thus actively committed to the policy of aiding Britain and expanding America's defensive facilities by rearming and acquiring new naval and air bases

Step Toward Unity

In political circles the Legion's action was seen as the greatest single step toward national unity since Wendell Willkie made basic foreign policy a nonpartisan matter by his repudiation of the isolationist viewpoint.

Frankly calling for preparation to do the fighting—if fighting becomes necessary—outside of the United States, the Legion declared in its comprehensive defense resolution yesterday, "No more costly mistake in statecraft can be made than a program which envisages initial fighting upon our continental frontiers, thus bringing a war to our own homes."

Then, in a far-ranging series of resolutions, the 1,451 delegates adopted a program of national defense which goes far beyond the Nation's present unprecedented rearmament efforts.

Defense Program

The Legion called for the following general defense measures:

1. Fortification of Guam.
2. Treaties permitting stronger permanent fortifications at the Philippines.
3. Making the Panama Canal and its approaches impregnable against attack by land, sea or air.
4. Building of the Alaska International Highway.
5. "Vigorous trained leadership in the armed forces"; dismissal of "the mediocre."
6. Adequate housing for defense workers.
7. Acquiring a reserve of critical strategic supplies and materials, and guns, planes, tanks, and munitions sufficient for an army of 2,200,000.

Selective Service

A permanent system of selective service; expansion of Reserve Officers' Training Camp units, and mandatory military training in Civilian Conservation Corps camps also were recommended.

Indorsing the principle "of exchanging obsolete equipment for needed air and naval bases," the Legion called for construction of naval and merchant auxiliary vessels sufficient to support a two-ocean navy and service the new bases; expansion of the Coast Guard, the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and the Naval Corps establishment.

Taking note of reports that the crews of American merchant vessels are honeycombed with Communists and other subversive elements, the Legion urged that a sizable proportion of officers and crew of every merchant marine vessel should be graduates of the United States Maritime Commission's training program; that aliens or partially naturalized citizens be banned from ships' crews; that radio operators aboard ship be exclusively licensed or furnished by the United States Navy.

Americanism Program

The Legion adopted overwhelmingly an Americanism program which calls for fingerprinting of every United States citizen; dismissal of teachers who expound un-American doctrines and of Nazis, Communists or "fifth columnists" in official positions. It recommended outlawing the Nazi Bund and the Communist Party and closing the mails to these and other subversive organizations.

The Legion asked legislation establishing a Federal school to train personnel for a counter espionage system, and expansion of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Brookline Considers Report To Curb Town Meeting Power

Indications continued to multiply today that strongly entrenched opposition and support was being marshalled in the wake of the report released last night by the Brookline Board of Selectmen, which advocated a town manager form of government, the elimination of ten elective posts, and the reduction in the size and powers of the town meeting.

Town officials and employees likely to be ousted in such a municipal shakeup said today that the recommendations in the report would tend to revolutionize the entire form of town government which has existed in New England as a tradition.

The survey proposes, among other drastic changes, to dispense with the town treasurer and collector, town accountant, Board of Assessors, Planning Board, School Committee, Water Board, Public Library trustees, Park Commission, Highway Department, Forestry Department, Cemetery Department, Building Department, engineering, lights and wires, Health Department, Playground Commission, and the Gymnasium and Bath Commission.

These would become absorbed in new departments designated as the Departments of Finance, Public Welfare, Public Health, Public Works, Public Education, and Taxation.

Taxpayer and good government groups, although emphasizing that they had not had sufficient time to study the report, indicated that there seemed to be possibilities of reform in the report, and expressed themselves as favoring a city manager form of Government in principle.

In order to procure adoption of the city manager form of government for any Massachusetts town it must first be approved by the State Legislature and then voted upon by the town at the next regular election.

The report was the result of a survey made by the Public Administration Service of Chicago, and authorized by the town meeting of March, 1939, when $14,000 was appropriated for the purpose. A group of voters appealed to the Suffolk Superior Court for a writ to restrain the Selectmen from granting the contract on the grounds that the measure was unconstitutional. The court refused to grant the writ and later the Supreme Court upheld that decision.

Big Contracts Are Awarded In Sale of Hurricane Lumber

Contracts for the sale of 425,000,000 board feet of softwood lumber sawed from New England's hurricane crop—probably the country's largest single sale of lumber—to a private corporation, have been signed in Washington, J. F. Campbell, Director of the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, announced in Boston today. The lumber will then find its way into the Nation's augmented defense needs and essential industries.

Purchaser of the lumber was the Eastern Pine Sales Corporation, a firm organized for the sole purpose of handling the marketing of the New England lumber. Harry Joseph of Chicago is President; David M. Osborne of Boston, Vice-President and Sales Manager who is expected to establish offices here.

Flexible Price Clause

Prominent feature of the contract from the lumbermen's viewpoint is the price re-adjustment clause which provides for a re-arrangement of the price every 90 days in accordance with current market levels. The contract period for the delivery of the lumber extends until Jan. 1, 1945, thus permitting the purchasers to place only portions of the total footage of the lumber on the market at one time.

Good news for timber land owners who originally sold the timber to the Salvage Administration for more than $8,000,000, is the announcement that any increase in market price may bring them further dividends. At the time of their sale to the Federal Government, the latter withheld 10 per cent of the purchase price for administrative costs. This was done as Federal officials regarded the Administration as the agent of the timber land owners rather than a Government agency.

Now the Administration has indicated that if the market value of the lumber increases, under the adjustable scale clause of the contract, they will receive more and will turn the surplus back to the land owners.

Approximately 300,000,000 board feet of lumber have been cut. The rest will be cut within the next two years, and the whole contract footage moved before Jan. 1, 1945.

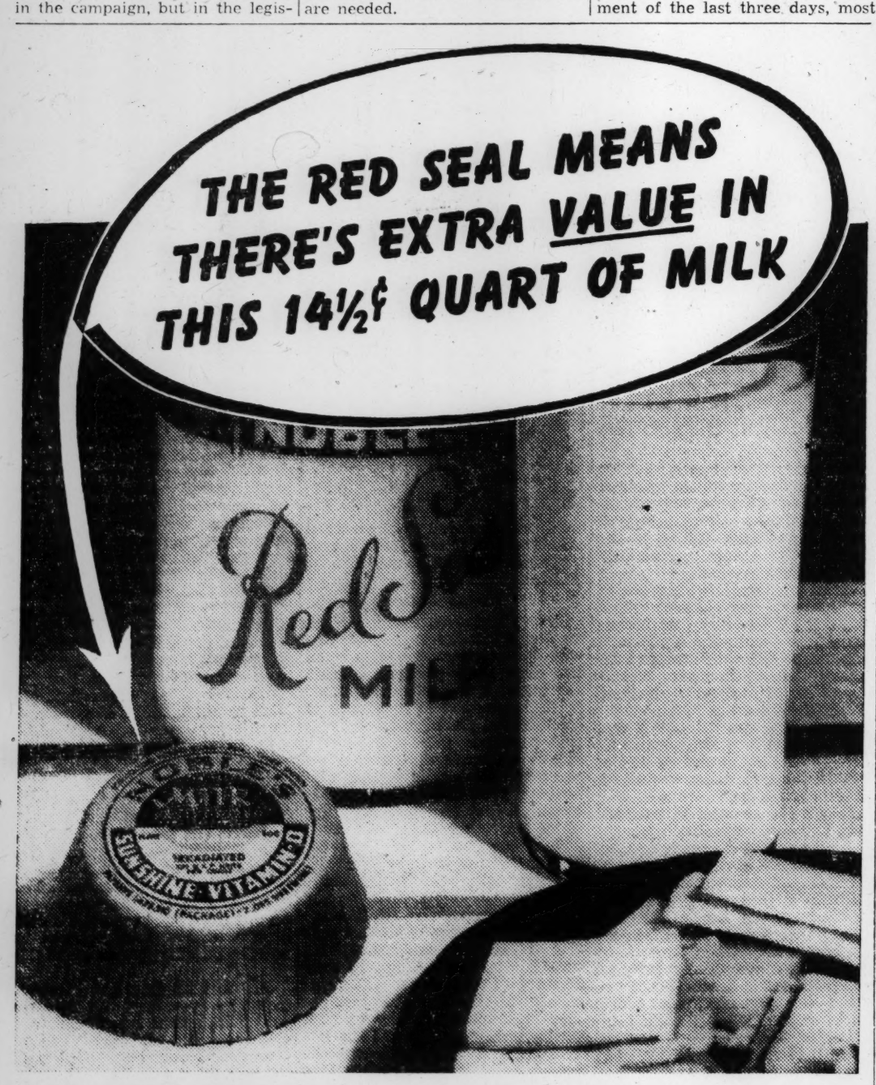
This will leave more than 200,000,000 feet for local industry, which are reported to have increased their demands for lumber for boxes and casings for a heavy overseas trade and for national defense. This lumber is still in timber form, stored in more than 250 ponds throughout New England.

There is no doubt, lumbermen and Government officials feel, that the lumber will be used, at least in part, for national defense purposes. The Defense Advisory Commission has already put out a call for 650,000,000 board feet of lumber, and the New England supply is expected to fill part of this order.

Method of Selling

Mr. Campbell explained that the Salvage Administration did not sell directly to the Commission because their product first had to be processed, requiring equipment which the Government does not have available. The best expedient, the agency decided, was to turn the lumber over to channels of regular trade and let them bear the responsibilities of processing and preparing the lumber for the Commission's requirements. There already have been a few sales of lumber by the Administration to the Navy Department, but these have been small in proportion to the amount of lumber on hand.

Industrial markets for part of the lumber sold are expected to be found "as far away as freight rates will permit," as local markets will be plentifully supplied by New England lumber firms.



NOURISHMENT—PROTECTION—AND "SUNSHINE" QUALITY

You're giving your family real nourishment when you buy Noble's Red Seal Milk. And you're giving them the full protection that the name Noble's has stood for since 1884.

That's not all—Noble's gives your family the extra value of Sunshine Vitamin D—because it's irradiated, for finer quality. Try Noble's Milk today—call SOMerset 1100.

NOBLE'S "that's good milk"

NOBLE'S RED SEAL MILK
Irradiated with Vitamin "D"

Primary Vote Recounts In Boston Begin

Recounts of ballots cast in a variety of local legislative contests began at Boston City Hall today. Meanwhile, the most important prospective recount—that of votes cast in the hard-fought race for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor—was held up by a last minute protest.

Owen A. Gallagher, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, appeared at City Hall this morning and entered a protest against the proposed recount. Friends of Mayor John C. Carr of Medford, who apparently lost the contest by a hair's breadth, had asked the recount for all of Boston except Charlestown and the Back Bay.

Mr. Gallagher charged that the signatures presented in the petitions asking the disputed recount were one and all "phony," and asked the Election Department to reject the request. The Commission promised to hold a public hearing in a day or so, and held up the recount temporarily.

Meanwhile, recounts for the following local fights went ahead in routine fashion: In Wards 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, and 13, for the contests for the Democratic nomination for State Representative; in wards 3, 6, 7, 8, and 13, for the contests for the Democratic nominations for State Senator. Recounts are also scheduled for the Democratic votes cast for nomination as State Representative in wards 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22.

New 40 and 8 Officers Elected

Benjamin F. Hilliard, Jr., of Denver, Colo., was elected yesterday chef de chemin de fer of the 40 'n' 8, in the final session of their promenade nationale. The title means "head of the railroad." He succeeds Edward A. Mulrooney of Wilmington, Del.

Son of the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Colorado, Mr. Hilliard is a lawyer with a wide practice. Graduated from George Washington University, he served for only a short time in the Army, all of his service being at Hoboken, N. J.

Other new officers elected were:

Elective Officers—Dr. A. H. Wittmenn, Philadelphia, Penn.; John A. Johnson, Brentwood, Md.; Dr. L. J. Kosminsky, Texarkana, Ark.; Oscar C. Lamp of Tucson, Ariz.; Harry W. Weatherill of Brockton, Mass., and Harry W. Jesperson of Lincoln, Neb., sous chefs de chemin de fer. N. Carl Nielson of Gig Harbor, Wash., commissaire intendant national; Rev. Fr. William G. Quick of Puyallup, Wash., aumonier national (chaplain); Phil E. Clements of Indianapolis, Ind., historien national; Anthony J. Corcoran, Detroit, Mich., and Jack J. Keegan of Portland Ore., gardes de la porte national; Andrew W. Lull, Greensboro, N. C. drapeau national; Percy N. Gash, St. Louis, Mo., E. J. Fortier, Kankakee, Ill., and Roscoe Murray, Upton, Ky., cheminots national (national executive committee); L. A. Wilkerson, Vincennes, Ind., and Spence S. Eccles, Ogden, Utah, permanent finance committee, and John P. Conmy, River Forest, Ill., E. Snapper Ingram, Los Angeles, Calif., and James H. Phillips, Washington, D. C., trophies and awards committee.

Appointive Officers—C. W. Ardery, Indianapolis, Ind., correspondant national; Frank L. Hagaman, Kansas City, Kan., avocat national; Emil Wingad, Eau Claire, Wis., conducteur national; Milt D. Campbell, Cincinnati, O., director of child welfare; Fred Young, Merigold Miss., director of Americanism, and Ralph Heatherington, Clarksburg, W. Va., director of volture activities.

Crew of America Holds Its Reunion

In their first complete reunion since the close of the first World War, war-time members of the crew of the U. S. S. America, a German passenger ship taken over by the United States and converted into a transport, gathered at the Hotel Bradford, in Boston, last evening, 160 strong, for a dinner and talk-fest.

Known as the U. S. S. America Association, of which C. C. Pendleton of Boston is "Skipper" the men and their wives and families listened to informal talks by officers of the old transport, and by Charles Francis Adams Jr., son of the former Secretary of the Navy and Capt. F. L. Oliver, U. S. N., Retired, who was the executive officer of the old transport.

Reviewing the taking over of the America, the arduous task of fitting her for active service, and the experiences of the war, Captain Oliver also advocated "in the present uncertain times," the placing of complete confidence and reliance in our nation's leaders, and to be ready to do our bit if necessary.

Legion Awards Editorial Trophies

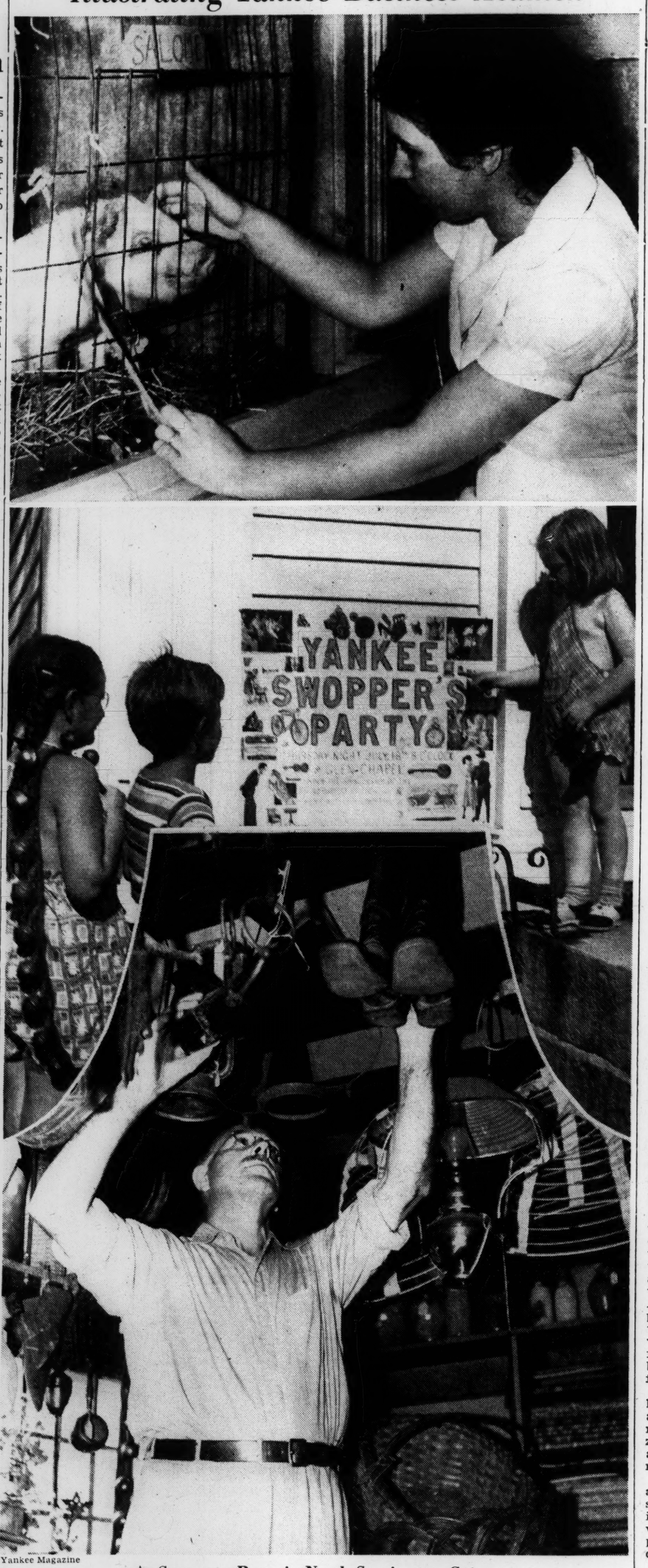
"The Legion and Defense," an editorial by Jack Carley which appeared in the Commercial Appeal of Memphis, Tenn., was announced today as winner of the Stephen F. Chadwick Editorial Appreciation Trophy for 1940 which is awarded annually by the American Legion.

Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the Legion, announced the winner and formally presented the Chadwick trophy to the Tennessee Department where it will remain until the 1941 convention. The National Commander also presented special citations for Editor Carley and the Commercial Appeal.

Mr. Carley served with the Canadian and United States military forces during the World War and has been with the Commercial Appeal since 1923. He is a member of Memphis Post No. 1.

Second and third places went to the Daily Star-Herald of Scottsbluff, Neb., and the Daily Journal of Herrin, Ill., respectively. "A Great Organization's Birthday" by H. J. Wismer won second place and "Over the Top in Herrin" by Virginia M. Grear took third. Honorable mention went to 44 other papers in as many States.

Illustrating Yankee Business Acumen



Yankee Magazine

At Swoppers Party in North Stonington, Conn.

The upper picture shows "Salome," a nine weeks old pig, offered in trade by Mrs. Earl Martin. In the center, from left to right: Jean Zaradmak, who brought sleigh bells to the party, and Robert Bayer and Lucy Ellen Stewart, who represented the "younger set." Lower: George H. Stone, proprietor of the Old Time General Store, a museum depicting a country store of the past century, who ransacked his "shop" for items to swop.

Head of Brown Cites Price Of Conflict to U. S.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26 (AP)—Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, says that the United States inevitably would have to send troops broad, as well as supply war material to help Great Britain, if this country becomes involved in the European war.

Addressing 1,000 undergraduates and members of the faculty as Brown opened its 176th academic year, Dr. Wriston declared: "You can't have limited war and total war together. If we become involved in this war, the determination of Mr. Roosevelt or the decision of Mr. Willkie never again to send American boys to fight in Europe will be overwhelmed by the swift pressure of events."

Only a few days and a few bitter words would be required, Dr. Wriston said, for Congress to strike out the restriction about using armed forces in the Western Hemisphere.

"Or mayhap," he continued, "an Attorney General by some ingenious oversights and some cleverly strained interpretations will find a way to prove that Congress regarded Western Europe as part of the Western Hemisphere."

Yankees Swop and Swop, A Good Time Is Had by All

Business acumen accepted as characteristic of this part of the country was given a flourish recently at North Stonington, Conn., in community participation in a "Yankee Swoppers' Party." From far and wide came the swoppers to Glen Chapel, where the party was staged under the sponsorship of the third Baptist Church Men's Activities Committee.

First to arrive of three swoppers who came by hoss and wagon was David Royle, who had a cute black and white calf to swop. Also among the livestock was Salome, a nine-weeks-old pig, offered by Mrs. Earl Martin of North Stonington, who raised it. She saw the pig change hands several times during the evening, including a trade for "Parson" Byron Hatfield's oldtime cabbage shredder.

Old trunks and attics were ransacked for items for the market. George H. Stone combed his Old Time General Store—a museum he has as a hobby—for duplicates for swopping. Old hats, sleigh bells, a typewriter of ancient vintage appeared in the long list of items for exchange. A country trio furnished "mountain music." And after the Yankee traders quieted down, George A. Lamphear, auctioneer, took the floor to auction off leftovers for cash.

North Stonington women served sandwiches, doughnuts and other home-made goodies at the close of a jolly get-together.

Quincy Schools Continue to Lose

Quincy school officials say that the gradual decrease in the student enrollment at the city's public schools of about 300 students annually since 1933 has continued this year and that the estimated 1940 school population will be approximately 13,288.

$975,000 Low Bid For P. O. Garage

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—A low bid of $975,000 was submitted to the Public Buildings Administration by Grande & Volpe, Inc., Malden, Mass., for construction of a post office garage in Boston. Other low bidders were: D-Amore Construction Company, Boston, $978,000 and Henry Dattner, Detroit, $979,700.

Hines Tells Veterans Of Year's Gains

Following are extracts from the address of Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of the National Veterans Bureau, at the National Convention of the American Legion today:

There were no material changes in the general laws governing payments of benefits to veterans and their dependents during the past year.

However, a more liberal administration of existing laws, together with the cumulative effect of previously enacted measures, brought enlarged benefits to both World War veterans and widows in the service-connected categories.

During the year the number of veterans receiving benefits from service-connected disability in the World War group, increased by 7,000.

The number of widows receiving compensation for service connected with World War deaths also increased. However, the most impressive gain in connection with these widows, had to do with their average monthly compensation rate. This advanced to about $40, an increase of nearly $7 a month.

Widows' Rate Increases

The number of widows and children on the rolls on account of non-service connected World War deaths now exceeds 41,000, an increase of more than 11,000 over 1939. The widows' rate showed an average monthly increase of $8 over the same period. The persons affected by these payments are the widows and children of veterans who had service-connected disability, but who died of causes unrelated to the service.

Sums paid out on account of non-service-connected death combined with those for service connected death, showed a marked increase of nearly $9,000,000 in World War death payments over 1939. This increase brings home to all of us a feeling that our Government has a deep and sincere interest in the widows and orphans of our service men, and is ever mindful of their welfare.

At the close of the fiscal year 1940, the number of all veterans of all classes on our compensation and pension rolls stood at 610,000, an increase of nearly 10,000 over 1939. The number of all dependents on the rolls stood at 323,000, an increase of 3,000 over the previous year.

Already Betters Veterans

You will be glad to learn that the National Defense Program has already improved veterans' employment conditions. Our Veterans' Placement Committee, of which I am Chairman, calls to the attention of employers the desirability and availability of veterans for future vacancies. The expansion of our military forces affects younger men, while the steadiness which maturity brings is an asset of great value in speeding up production.

You are, of course, aware of the benefits of veterans' preference under Civil Service and of veterans' eligibility to the CCC camps. Preference is also provided in work relief for war veterans, unmarried widows, and wives of unemployable war veterans, and second to other American citizens. This first preference group is exempt from the requirement that relief workers continuously employed for more than 18 months shall be removed from employment for 30 days.

The Work Relief Act also prohibits the employment of any alien, any Communist, or any member of a Nazi Bund organization. Affidavits concerning this are required prior to employment.

This national unity so essential at this grave time in our history, should bring about a solid front in support of President Roosevelt and the Congress in their program of complete national defense.

'One Man's Family' Gets Radio Award

The fifth annual radio award of the American Legion Auxiliary for the best all-round radio program has been presented to Robert A. Lewis, an official of Standard Brands Company, in behalf of "One Man's Family."

By telephone it's fifty cents*
To Rockland or Rumford, Maine;
I've nothing to lose by calling the folks,
And plenty of fun to gain.
*3-minute night and Sunday station rate, excluding Federal tax, from BOSTON
TELEPHONE

Legion's Child Welfare Work Is Praised by Chief of Bureau

Members of the American Legion attending the annual National Child Welfare Conference, held in connection with the Convention, heard Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, hail the Legion's program as a valuable chapter in the history of American child welfare during the past 20 years.

In the first annual report of the Chief of the Children's Bureau in 1913, Julia C. Lathrop defined the purpose of the Bureau "to serve all children, to try to work out the standards of care and protection which shall give to every child his fair chance in the world," Miss Lenroot said.

"Twenty-seven years later, the General Report adopted by the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy addressed itself to the interests of all children of the Nation and to every aspect of child-welfare, including home life, material security, health, and general responsibility of citizenship.

Legion Has Done Its Part

"In the intervening years . . . the people of the United States have come to see more clearly and to express more effectively their goals for the nurture and development of those to whom our civilization must look for the defense, transmission, and enrichment of its heritage. In the advancement toward these goals the American Legion and its affiliated organizations . . . have taken a significant part."

Discussing some of the goals which lie ahead Miss Lenroot said:

"Conservation of home life for children is a basic principle of the American Legion's Child Welfare program. So long as from one-third to one-half of the children of the Nation live in homes where the family income is not fully sufficient to provide the essentials of food, clothing, shelter, health, and normal home life as shown by the reports of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, and so long as from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 children—1939 figures—are in families dependent for food and shelter on various forms of economic aid, the American Legion and its affiliated organizations must join with other groups in urging measures directed toward increasing the economic resources of families and supplying reasonably adequate public aid when family income is lacking or requires supplementation.

Must Be Vigilant

"This goal calls for increasing vigilance in supporting sound programs of employment, social insurance, public assistance, and general relief, and efforts to complete the gaps and correct the inadequacies of our relief programs."

U. S. Is Called At War With Nazi Ideology

Declaring that "we are already at war with the German ideology," Alvin M. Owsley, former National Commander of the American Legion and for seven years a member of the diplomatic service of the United States, in a message yesterday to the Rotary Club of Boston in the Hotel Statler, advocated friendly occupation of every air base and naval base by this country's armed forces from the tip of Alaska to the southernmost tip of South America.

The former Legion Commander said that the United States must build a Navy stronger than any other in the world and an air force greater than all other air forces combined.

"It will take more than words," said Mr. Owsley, "to defeat the Germans. Force is the only language Hitler and his bandits can understand. With our armament appropriation and conscription we have already shown him we mean business," he continued. "When we are invincible, then it will be easier to bring about peace."

For Late Thanksgiving

RALEIGH, N. C.,—Again this year North Carolina will observe the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day, regardless of the day set aside by President Roosevelt, Gov. Clyde R. Hoey has announced.

BOSTON and CAMBRIDGE STORES OPEN THURS., FRI. and SAT. TILL 9.30 P.M.

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No Money Down, Up to 3 Years to Pay
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GIGANTIC PLUMBING and HEATING Sale!

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For all size homes—in heating efficiency, beauty and long life—it's Sears Indestructo. Its construction, while rugged, is beautiful in design. Firing and ashpit doors extra large for easy firing, and ash removal. Massive castings designed for utmost heating efficiency. Big automatic humidifier circulates moist, healthful air throughout the house.

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- Room thermostat—maintains desired inside warmth.
- Limit switch—prevents over heating; insures fuel economy.
- Barometric draft control—insures proper draft.
- Ignition control—safety features; shuts off burner should ignition fail.

Furnace Cement — 37c — Seals joints in furnace or stove. Easily applied. 10-pound can 69c
Furnace Brushes — 39c — Black steel. For cleaning boiler flue ways and furnace radiators. Bronze Water Heater ... $2.29
Pipe and Elbows — 6 in. Pipe 29c, 6 in. Elbow 30c — 26-gauge galvanized smoke pipe for your heating system. 2-foot lengths. Also Sizes 7 to 10 Inches
Boiler Compound — 49c — For cleansing and treating boilers. Removes grease, oil. Prevents scale and rust. Asbestos Paper .... 20 yds. 89c
Air Valves — 29c — Heavy brass, noncorrosive, non-adjustable. Thermostat. Boiler Stop-Leak 55c
Closet Bowl Cleaner — 23c — 22 oz. size. Cleans and deodorizes quickly and easily without scrubbing. Soot Remover 35c

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Club Hopes to Climb Rest on Versatile Jimmy—Tufts Ready for Bowdoin Game

Red Sox Look to Foxx For Route to First Division

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Red Sox make their final bid for a finish in the money, they are certain to get further offensive support from their captain and catcher-first baseman-third baseman, James Emory Foxx. Although the averages suggest a mediocre year for the great Double-X, his American League friends are calling it one of his best. On versatility, he ranks at the head of the parade for 1940.

In a few weeks the American League, and the National as well, will have new most valuable players. With Hank Greenberg of the Tigers and Bob Feller of the Indians getting a heavy play in this sensational pennant race, Foxx's chances of winning the "most valuable" award in his circuit are slim.

All-Star Nine

The Sporting News, baseball weekly, has also asked scribes to pick a 1940 all-star team, including players in both leagues. Ernie Lombardi of the Reds, or Frank Hayes of the Athletics will probably get the catching berth, and either Frank McCormick of the Reds or Johnny Mize of the Cardinals the first base post.

All of which may leave Foxx out in the cold, when he belongs on any all-star club you would care to assemble. No man is a greater threat with a bat in his hands. No hitter drives a longer ball. No player has better team spirit and is more willing to keep "plugging" every day despite a series of handicaps that would chain a less courageous athlete to the bench. But being a "Jack of all trades and master of none" seems destined to keep big Jim from most valuable and all-star recognitions.

Lone Exception

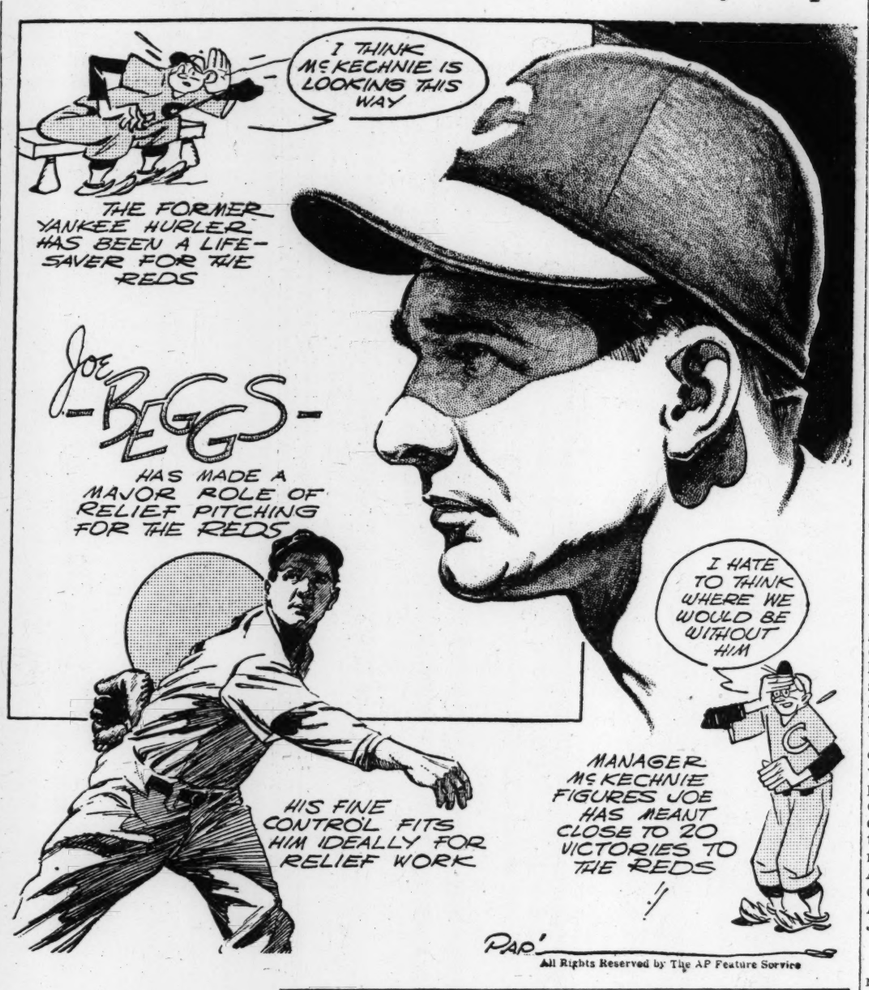
Incidentally, Foxx recalls that during his 16 campaigns in the league with the Athletics and Red Sox, he has played at least one inning at every position on the diamond with the lone exception of second base. And, oddly enough, he was a second baseman in grammar school and it was as a second sacker and pitcher that he first broke into professional ball.

It will be all right with Bostonians if Double-X lifts the Red Sox back into the upper half of the standing over the week end. He has his chance in single games with the Senators today and tomorrow, and successive doubleheaders with the Athletics Saturday and Sunday. As the Chicago White Sox, at the bottom of the first division, dropped a pair to the Tigers yesterday, their lead over the locals was a mere game and a half this morning. Manager Joe Cronin has not been troubled by the Senators and A's this year.

A steady fall of rain cheated the Bees of their Hive final yesterday, but Manager Casey Stengel led them off to Brooklyn confident that 1941 will be a better year for the Hub's National Leaguers. In the remaining road games, Casey will give the rookies a chance to win their letters.

Aside from what interest remains in the games at Fenway Park, local fans waited anxiously for the hot American League flag battle to ride to a conclusion. The Tigers are in the favored seat, but either the Indians or Yankees are in a mathematical position to slide in before late Sunday afternoon. The final Detroit-Cleveland series opens tomorrow at the Municipal Stadium in the Ohio city and calls for three singles in a row.

'Reds Relief' —By Pap'



Olympics May Play in New Hockey Group

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Probable rejection of the application of the Boston Olympics to play in the Quebec Senior Hockey League creates a new situation for the locals. Last year the Olympics played in the Quebec Provincial League, but that organization has decided to suspend all operation for this season. That left the Olympics without a league.

Since certain of the Provincial teams were being taken into the Senior group, Walter A. Brown, general manager of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation, applied for a franchise. The Senior group accepted the application and took a telegraphic vote of the league members. The Olympics are almost certain to be turned down due to the complication of schedule.

Schedule Involved

Although this schedule complication is involved because of the time and distance necessary to visit Boston for games, the Senior group probably would make concessions if Brown would assure a heavier guarantee. With conditions such as they are, the local parties are not too interested in guaranteeing beyond their means.

It would appear under these circumstances that the Olympics would be a going team with no place to go. That may be ironed out shortly however. The local club would like to continue affiliations with the Quebec set-up, but might transfer allegiance to the American Amateur Hockey League, comprising teams in New York, Atlantic City, Hershey and New Jersey.

Tough Competition

A tie-up of this sort would be more than satisfactory to the Boston fans for they saw a torrid game between the Olympics and Atlantic City here last season that matched the games with the Canadians. As a matter of fact the New York league is made up of Canadian players and the competition would be heavier than the Provincial League of last year and equal to that of the Quebec Senior group.

The eventual solution should be nearer sometime today. Mr. Brown will be in New York today and consult with Tommy Lockhart regarding the possibilities of entering the league there. Such an agreement would give Boston plenty of home games and probably at less expense.

There is no evidence of ice at present, but the Garden manager is losing no time making arrangements for his Olympics.

Hanabury Again Set to Be Iron-Man End for Jumbos

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mark Hanabury of Tufts, who gives plenty away to his opponents in weight but concedes them nothing in playing ability, appears set to contribute again the iron-man stunt he turned in at end last season.

The stocky senior, who balances the scales at a mere 160 pounds, started every game for the Jumbos last fall and played nearly every minute of every game. As Coach Lew Manly's eleven prepares for its opener with Bowdoin at Brunswick this Saturday, Hanabury is again holding down the regular left-end position.

In playing end his final year, Mark will be completing a six-year stretch at that spot. He spent two years at end for Weymouth High, where he was named all-scholastic. He played one year for the freshmen at Medford, and the past two years has been a regular for the varsity.

Football, however, is not the only sport in which he excels. During the spring he holds down the third base corner for Coach Ken Nash's varsity baseball team, and next spring will captain the team. During the 18-games diamond season Hanabury turned in a batting average of .338. During the last half of the season, though, his work at the plate was a vast improvement over the first half, for in the final nine games his mark was .513.

Hosmer Other End

Hanabury's end mate of last fall, Ned Smith, is not with the team this season, having been graduated last June. In Smith's place as the team faces the Polar Bears the day after tomorrow will be another senior, Hump Hosmer, who saw enough action at end last fall to earn his letter. He would have seen more service but for the fact that scholastic probation held him up until the last few games.

Hosmer, a Concord High School (Mass.) product, weighs only a few pounds more than Hanabury, and between the two will present what is possibly the lightest pair of wingmen in New England college football. Both boys are majoring in engineering, Hanabury in civil and Hosmer in mechanical.

Starting Line-Up

Coach Manly is pretty certain of the rest of his starting line-up for Saturday's contest, although he wished to wait until after today's practice session before making it definite. As it shapes up now George Bournazos and George Mernick will be the tackles, Burch Lorett and Elwood Richardson the guards, Murray Kenney the center, and Bob Rutter, Bob Patterson, Capt. Jack West, and Art Harrison the backs.

The only questionable spot is at guard, where Richardson, first-string center for the freshmen last fall, is being tried. If the position is too much for him to learn in the short space of three days, then he will take over at center and Murray Kenney will take the blocking back duties from Rutter. Kenney was the blocking back for the varsity last year. At the vacant guard spot will be placed Al Watts of Wakefield, who earned a letter as a substitute for Eddie Nalband last year.

Coach Manly expects a hard game with Bowdoin. Despite the fact that Niles Perkins left a hole at tackle by his transferring to Maine, Lew believes the Polar Bears will be quite a test for his Jumbos. Capt. Andrew Haldane is back to add his weight to the backfield and Coach Adam Walsh expects his team to give a good account of itself.

* * *

The heavy rain yesterday drove Manly and his squad into the field house at the Oval, where movies of previous Tufts-Bowdoin games were studied. Following the movies, Manly conducted a short skull session.

* * *

The team will leave from the field house shortly after noon tomorrow, and will spend the night at Hotel Sedgwick in Bath.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Washington at Boston.
New York at Philadelphia (2).

National League

Boston at Brooklyn (2).
Philadelphia at New York (2).
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

American League

Washington at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
New York at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Cleveland.

National League

Boston at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park 3 P. M. Ladies' Day
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Gridiron Briefs

The local grid situation on a thumbnail:

Boston College was out of town, speeding South for its momentous meeting with Tulane; Tufts was preparing to leave tomorrow for its opener with Bowdoin; Northeastern was getting ready to take the train for Burlington tomorrow for its game with Vermont; Boston University was at home getting in shape for its opener with Norwich at Nickerson Field; and Harvard, which does not play a game until one week from Saturday, was just at home.

In detail:

Rain forced all squads indoors but one — Northeastern. Coach Jimmy Dunn could not find any place to take his charges, so put them through an intensive workout in the downpour at Huntington Field. Coach Pat Hanley spent the afternoon with a blackboard and a piece of chalk, welcoming the chance that let him keep the boys indoors. Coach Dick Harlow sent his hopefuls through a drill in Briggs Cage at Harvard. Coach Lew Manly followed Hanley's example with the addition of movies.

* * *

One more red-shirt made his appearance at Harvard practice today, following his promotion at the end of practice yesterday. Tom Grover of Canton, member of the varsity center squad last fall, took over the pivot duties on Team B, following the injury which will keep John Page on the sidelines for the season. Harlow planned a scrimmage today and a light workout tomorrow to be followed by an inter-squad regulation game at 2:30.

* * *

Five sophomores will make their appearance in Northeastern's lineup against Vermont this week end. Newcomers to the line-up will be Joe Dias of New Bedford at tailback and Frannie Murray of Winchester at wingback. The regular three, who started against Rhode Island last Saturday, include Jim Reilly of Brighton at end, Len Erickson of Waltham at guard, and Dick Grey of Quincy at center. Dias, a 192-pound triple threat, will do the kicking and passing while he is in the game. Murray, who weighs but 150 pounds, was selected because of his ability to call the right play at the right time.

* * *

With hardly a glance at Peachtree Street, Coach Frank Leahy and his Boston College Eagles bustled out to George Tech's athletic field in Atlanta this afternoon for a practice session before travelling on to New Orleans. Ringing in their ears as they stepped from the train was the battle song of the Green Wave, "Roll on, Tulane," played for their special benefit by the Crescent City's crack American Legion band, which was on its way home after the convention here.

* * *

Coach Red Blaik ignored yesterday's downpour and sent his Dartmouth enthusiasts through an intensive scrimmage at Hanover. Compensation for their efforts were to be found in Blaik's comment afterwards, "the most impressive workout of the season."

* * *

Wesleyan squad members have promised their coach, Jack Blott, who is entering his final year there, the Little Three championship, it has been learned. Brown, which faces the Cardinal and Black Saturday, will offer a fairly good test as to just how strong the Wesleyan eleven is. The Bruins worked out yesterday in the Elmwood Avenue Gym in Providence, organizing a defense against Wesleyan plays. Brown plans to start a veteran line-up.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Terry	4	1	0	1.000
Johnson	17	6	2	.750
Wilson	40	11	7	.647
Heving	38	11	7	.611
Dickman	32	8	6	.571
Grove	22	7	6	.538
Hash	34	8	7	.533
Galehouse	25	6	6	.500
Bagby	35	9	15	.375
Ostermueller	30	9	15	.308
Fleming	9	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Earley	4	2	0	1.000
Tobin	15	7	3	.700
Salvo	21	10	9	.526
Errickson	34	12	12	.500
Sullivan	35	9	13	.409
Posedel	35	12	18	.400
Javery	28	2	3	.400
Strincevich	31	4	8	.333
Piechota	20	2	4	.333
Barnicle	12	0	0	.000
Williams	5	0	0	.000
Lamanna	4	0	0	.000
Johnson	1	0	0	.000

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Lupien	6	14	6	.429
Carey	37	58	20	.344
Williams	138	536	182	.340
Finney	126	519	167	.322
Cramer	147	647	195	.301
Foxx	138	495	146	.294
Spence	48	68	20	.294
Doerr	145	571	167	.292
Tabor	114	440	128	.290
Di Maggio	102	393	113	.287
Cronin	143	525	149	.284
Peacock	60	123	34	.276
Gelbert	47	143	36	.253
Desautels	67	206	45	.218
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Glenn	21	47	6	.128

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Cooney	107	365	116	.318
Rowell	128	481	147	.306
Moore	111	381	112	.293
Ross	145	552	157	.284
Miller	147	557	157	.281
West	155	514	153	.262
Sisti	119	448	112	.250
Hassett	123	456	107	.234
Glossop	84	231	51	.220
Preibisch	7	26	6	.230
Wietelmann	32	33	7	.212
Broskie	9	15	3	.200
Masi	63	139	27	.194
Berres	102	252	48	.190
Andrews	10	32	6	.188
Wilberg	4	6	0	.000
Gremp	2	3	0	.000
Manno	1	1	0	.000

Faces Bowdoin Saturday

By a Staff Photographer

Mark Hanabury, Tufts senior, will be starting his final year at end for the Jumbos when he takes his place in the line-up against the Bowdoin Polar Bears at Brunswick Saturday. Mark, despite his small stature, managed to play most of every game last fall and expects to do the same this season.

Last winter, after taking stock of his Cincinnati Reds who had been trampled on so rudely by the Yankees in the World Series, Manager Bill McKechnie cast about for a dependable relief hurler. He decided Joe Beggs, a Yankee farm hand, would fit into the picture nicely.

American League legislation which prohibited other teams in the circuit from trading with the championship Yankees, made it easier for McKechnie to do business with the New York club. The Reds gave up Lee Grissom, the big left hander who had promised so much at the start but never lived up to expectations, to the Yankees. The Reds got Beggs in exchange.

The deal turned out to be all in favor of the Reds. Grissom was allowed to drift into the Brooklyn Dodgers chain after a trial with the Yankees. Beggs, on the other hand, has been a life-saver for the Reds.

The 11 victories credited to Joe this season tells just about half the story of his real worth. Manager Bill McKechnie figures that at least eight more victories credited to the Reds are due to Beggs' fine relief work.

Joe is ideally equipped for the fireman's role. He is big and strong enough to stand frequent duty on the mound. His puzzling "downer" has halted many an enemy rally. An even greater asset, perhaps, is his remarkable control. His entire record, in minor and major league competition, shows an average of about one pass in every five innings pitched.

When the Reds' big three—Walters, Derringer and Thompson—ran into rough weather as the teams straightened out in the home stretch, Beggs stepped in and took up the slack. On several occasions he worked on successive days and pulled games out of the fire.

Wesleyan Squad Promised To Win Little Three Title

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP) — Wesleyan's potentially powerful football squad has promised Coach Jack L. Blott, who is leaving at the end of this season, a "parting present"—the "Little Three" gridiron championship for the second consecutive year.

Word preceding the visitor here was that the Cardinal and Black, conquerors of Amherst and Williams and just about the class of New England's smaller colleges last year, looked ready to carry on in stride.

Squad Experienced

A peek at the big, experienced squad after a heavy scrimmage emphasized the truth of the buzzing and left the impression that given the average "breaks," Blott can start wrapping up his "gift" now.

Blott, who became Recreational Director at Henry Ford's Detroit shop in the winter, lauds the "wonderful spirit" of the squad and says it "may develop into an even finer team than the one of 1939."

Veteran Players

Outstanding as the squad prepared for its opening game here against Brown two days hence was the abundance of veteran ends, tackles and backs.

But adequate replacements must be found at center and both guards positions where big gaps were left through graduation. How's Blott doing? Quite all right, so far, which accounts for the optimism.

Blott, beginning his seventh season, wanted to start Bob Raymond, a reserve last year, at center, but a leg injury in a recent scrimmage, may force the junior to the sidelines Saturday.

Vanderclute Impresses

Offsetting this setback, however, is the availability of Burt Vanderclute, a big, 200-pound, six-foot sophomore speedster, whom Blott predicts will be terrific, either at center or guard. Other good guard possibilities include Bud Croop, Walt Bedient, and Lou Ceccini, who saw some action last season, and Don Stuart, a sophomore.

Several large rugged tackles headed by Capt. Bill Leckie and Don Hayward are on hand as well as a strong group of ends led by Stan Kay and Bob Baer, veterans.

Good Backfield

The backfield, described by Blott as the best in years, is built around Jim Carrier, 205-pound line cracker; Wally Hussong, brilliant punter and blocker; Doug MacKelcan, star wing-back, and Johnny Moore, a senior flyer. Armand Capadaqua of Swampscott, Mass.; Dick Hickey of Springfield, Mass.; Gordon Heaton, Leon Losee, Jim Smith of Springfield, and Dave Smith, are rated only a step behind.

Outside of the Brown game, which marks the revival of an old rivalry after a lapse of 26 years, Wesleyan will be playing in its own league.

The schedule:

Sept. 28—Brown.
Oct. 5—Bowdoin; 12—University of Connecticut at Storrs; 19—Haverford at Haverford, Pa.; 26—Amherst.
Nov. 2—Coast Guard at New London; 9—Williams at Williamstown, Mass.; 16—Trinity.

Crosby to Play For Charity At Belmont Sunday

Bing Crosby will be adding to his long record of participation in charity golf matches when he appears at the Belmont Country Club, Sunday afternoon, to play with Toney Penna, Dayton, Ohio, professional, against Fred Wright, the "Old Master" of Bay State amateur golf, and Harold McSpaden, Winchester professional.

The popular movie star and radio singer has never failed to respond to the call of charity when his time would permit, and so, in the middle of an eastern golfing vacation, he quickly said "yes" when Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. Tournament Manager, asked him to appear in a match to benefit the Committee for the Placement of Refugee Children in Belmont homes.

Last winter, on the Pacific Coast, Crosby captained a team of Hollywood stars against the U. S. Ryder Cup team in a match for the Finnish Relief Fund. Later, he and Richard Arlen played Ralph Guldahl and Olin Dutra in a Red Cross Fund match. In both appearances he drew tremendous galleries.

Crosby's interest in golf is so great that, for several years, he has sponsored personally a $3,000 open tournament at the Rancho Santa Fe Club on the West Coast. By way of thanking him for his many contributions to the game, the Professional Golfers' Association of Southern California has made him an honorary member of their organization.

John Townley, Jr., Minnesota sophomore tackle is the son of a former Gopher lineman of 1914 and 1916.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Friday, Sept. 27

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Shakespeare Appreciation.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."
10:30 p. m.—Concert Period.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6 p. m.—Light Entertainment, DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Respighi: Old Dances from the XVI Century, Orchestra of the Opera; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Choral Selections. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. B. Priestley. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Grand Opera; Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Headline News; News Commentary by Vernon Bartlett. M. P. GCD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—10:20 p. m.—BBC Military Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Melody and Rhythm DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
London—11 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSL 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Select Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators baseball game	Novachord solos
3:15	"Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45	C. Hector's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Boston Red Sox-Washington baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	Adv. in Science	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.		"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Local speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox - Washington baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Jay Wesley, sports	Mal. Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Am. Legion Speaker	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour": records	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	Republican Speakers	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport Comment; Talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra: vocalists	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	Louis Panico's Orch.	"Let's Dance"
7:45				"Serenade": records	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	"Canadian Holiday":	"Good News": variety	W. Williams, comment	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers	dramatized travelogue	program	"Moonlight Sonata"	Western Troubadours
8:30	"Strange As It Seems": news	"Pot o' Gold": Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	"In Chicago Tonight": variety program	Sports Program
8:45					"The Quintones"
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Mastersingers	**Music Hall: Bob Burns; Dorothy Lamour, Walter Huston, Kirsten Flagstad; variety; orch.**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Am. Legion Address		**News from Rome**	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.		Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Vaughn Monroe's Orch.		Sports Writers' Quiz	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Mad Luke": dramatic sketch and talk in memorial tribute to Frank Luke, flier	Rudy Vallee Variety program	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Hawaiian music			News Service	Allan Roth's Orchestra
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports		"Listener's Playhouse" dramatic sketch	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Henry King's Orchestra
10:45	**News of the War**			Morton Gould's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:00	Weather; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15	News; Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Dav's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Double V Ranch	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Shopping talk	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Portia Blake": sketch	Jacobson's Rhythms	
8:45	Recruiting program	Shopping With Cosette	"Kate Hopkins": drama	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Women's program	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Press news	"The Breakfast Club":	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	Don McNeill, m. c.; orchestra; soloists	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Jack Dalton, songs	"The Man I Married"	"New England Cupboard"	"Organesque"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	Church in the Wildwood	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Studio speaker
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Waltz Time"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Quizzical Photographer	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interview	Lost and Found
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Food talk	Dramatic sketch	Organ Melodies	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Johnson Family"	"Alexander Thiede Conducts"
1:45	"Road of Life"	Macdonald's Notebook	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Betty Crocker"	News Service	Front Page Drama
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**NBC Concert Or.; Conrad Thibault, baritone**	"Valiant Lady" drama	"25 Years Ago Today"	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox - Washington	Western Serenade
3:15	Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Senators baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - Washington	"Melody Mart"
3:45	C. Hector's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Senators baseball game	John Kiley, organist
4:00	"Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox - Washington	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Jack Leonard, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Senators baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox - Washington	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Senators baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	**Governor Saltonstall**	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Popular music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"On With the Dance"	European news	"Pu Manchu"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie Auerbach; orch.	**Alec Templeton Time: piano; vocalists; orch.**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	"Let's Dance"
7:45			Walter Kidder, songs		"Magic Violin"
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour: Edward Arnold; Willie Howard; orchestra; News**	**"Death Valley Days": tenth anniversary celebration: dramatic sketch; music**	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	"Friday Night Show": soloists; orchestra	Jim and His Texas Ramblers
8:15			"The Yankee Swapper"	Alfred Wallenstein's	Sports Program
8:30			"The Yankee Swapper"	**"Sinfonietta"**	Tenor and piano
8:45					
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch		"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"Grand Central Station": drama	**Over Boston in an Army Bomber" Democratic National Committee**	**Rep. Van Zandt, Pa.**	"Sports Guide"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30			Clarence Furhman's Or.	"Command Performance"	
9:45				"Command Performance"	
10:00	Robert L. Ripley; vocalist; orch.	"Frontline Headlines" "Tropical Moods"	Don Ameche variety program	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Jay Wesley, sports	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Johnny McGee's Orch.	News Service	King Cole's Trio
10:30	**News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Johnny McGee's Orch.	"Pennant Contenders"	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
10:45				Eddie Oliver's Orchestra	The Majestics
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	**News Service**	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Sports Program
11:15	**News; Swing Club**	**"The Music You Want"**	**Weather Service**	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Al Golden's Orchestra

Southwest Resorting to Elongated Types—Blockers May Be Green Wave Answer

Tall, Rangy Players Take Place of Short, Heavy Boys

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—One example of how this game of football is changing is shown by the height and weight statistics of the average college squad. Twenty years ago, the short, heavy boys would be found in the line, but if the University of Arkansas roster is of any indication, the round "poly" boys have elongated to a considerable degree. Only four of the 26 linemen on the Arkansas squad are under six feet, and the shortest end on the team measures a mere six feet two, while the tallest towers half a foot over him. The weight is still there, for the line of the Razorbacks averages 204 pounds. While over half of the backfield squad is under six feet, their average is a half inch over the six-foot mark.

Arkansas has been called the "unpredictable" team of the country and it has earned its reputation by having a fine bunch of veterans on the squad one year and still losing many games and then the next year by having a bunch of green sophomores win many unpredicted victories.

27 Passes per Game

Last season Arkansas surrendered the title of "the passingest team in the nation" to T. C. U. whose players threw a total of 245 passes while the Razorbacks were close behind with 242. For the last four seasons the Arkansas Razorbacks have thrown an average of 27 passes per game completing an average of 11 per game. The high spot of throwing the pigskin through the ozone came in 1937 when they threw a total of 308 passes for the season and completed over 45 per cent of them and had less than 9 per cent intercepted.

Coach Fred C. Thomsen has a right to be in favor of shortening the time limit of the game from 60 to 58 minutes. In 1937 Arkansas lost to Baylor and Rice in the closing seconds, and in 1938 these two teams duplicated the feat again and Texas A. & M. also turned the trick when it scored a touchdown on the last play of the game and last year Texas University came through with a one point victory in those last few seconds of the game. Maybe fortune will change this year. A lot of boys and girls in Fayetteville, Ark., are hoping so.

All Start Except Rice

All of the Southwest Conference schools start their schedule this week, except Rice who will wait a week longer before they show off their new style of play. Coach Jess Neely who is starting his first year at Rice Institute is glad of the week's delay, for it will give him that much longer to develop his boys into his new style of play. Neely had good success at Clemson before he came to Rice, and everyone is hoping he brings a style of play that will show up favorably against Southwest opponents. He has introduced several new devices in his training. One of his main purposes is to get the boys to do some deceptive ball carrying. In order to do this he will stand facing his team and let the squad call their own signals. The coach tries to guess who has the ball and he calls out the runner's name before he passes the scrimmage line. Sometimes the backfield performers are able to fool him and then they give him the "razzberry."

Texas A. & M. may be favored to repeat this year, but you don't see them taking any chances. They sent a scout all the way out to California to get the low down on the Texas A. & I. Javelinas, who played San Jose College last week. If the A. & I. beat A. & M. it would make David look like a bully who was picking on a set-up when he knocked out Goliath.

The coaches of the Aggies were given new uniforms, but you can't catch them wearing the new outfits and any talk about it will only bring smiles and a few remarks about being all right last year, why change now?

Many Prizes for Bowlers

Cash prizes and bowlers' merchandise awards aggregating $50,000 will be offered this fall in the coast-to-coast Red Crown Bowling Carnival. Rosemary Taylor uses this means to remind you of the classic with the approval of R. F. Bensinger, president of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., sponsor of the event. There will be eight weekly contests in six classifications of the Red Crown. The first contest opens Oct. 12. Play is open to men and women keglers.

Upsets Mark Women's Golf Championship

DEL MONTE, Calif., Sept. 26 (AP)—Favorites tumbled all over the Pebble Beach course in second and third rounds of the 44th annual National amateur women's golf championship yesterday, only the defending titleholder running true to form.

Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, who won the crown last year and warmed up for the present tournament by capturing the Western title two weeks ago, failed to electrify the gallery with her brand of golf, but she won both her matches.

Wins Twice

After defeating Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., 1 up in the morning she eliminated Mrs. Mary Mozel Wagner of Portland, Ore., 5 and 4, in the third round.

While the Texas girl was struggling through two mediocre rounds, 12 strokes over par for the 32 holes she played, such favored stars as Medalist Dorothy Traung of San Francisco; Peggy Graham of Hollywood; Nancy Hurst of Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas; Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., and Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., were bounced out of the running.

Miss Traung Out

Georgia Tainter, a 17-year-old Fargo, N. D., girl making her first appearance in national competition, caused the qualifying leader, Miss Traung, all the grief. Miss Tainter won, 2 and 1, after Miss Traung had shot the first nine of the third round in par 38 to hold a one up lead.

Miss Tainter got going on the second nine with a birdie and two pars on the 15th, 16th and 17th holes, to grab the match. She finished three over par against four over for her rival.

Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., slender but decidedly effective in hitting long straight shots, eliminated Miss Graham in the second round, 2 and 1, and followed with an equally impressive win over Bea Barrett, experienced player from Minnetonka Beach, Minn., 4 and 2.

Stanford Co-Ed

Pebble Beach's own entry, Mary Morse, trod over her home course to send two favored opponents to the sidelines. The Stanford University co-ed defeated Miss Hurst, 2 and 1, and followed this upset with a 1-up victory over the Texas and Southern titleholder, Mrs Goldthwaite, in the third round.

Miss Hicks, a solid contender for the last few years, was an unexpected loser in the second round to Mrs. Wagner, 3 and 1.

Miss Miley Loses

Mrs. Gregg Lifur of Los Angeles, handicapped by an injured ankle, nevertheless ousted Kentucky's perennial challenger, Miss Miley, 2 up, in a reversal of predictions. In the third round, Mrs. Lifur won from Thelma Carr, Glendale, Calif., entry formerly of Phoenix, Ariz., 5 and 3.

The best golf of the third round was turned in by Miss Cothran and Clara Callender, Long Beach, each finishing their matches two over par.

Quarter-final meetings today brought together the Misses Tainter and Cothran; Miss Morse and Mrs. James Ferrie of Pasadena, Miss Callender and Mrs. Willard Shepherd, Beverly Hills, Calif., and Miss Jameson and Mrs. Lifur.

Tulane Faces Hard Schedule With Inexperienced Generals

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Tulane's football team faces the hardest schedule in its football history with not a single experienced field general to direct its attack on a disheartening series of some of the strongest teams in the Nation. Strangest part about the situation is that the coaches do not appear particularly alarmed about it.

There are four good reasons for their composure. They are four brawny and brainy lads, who seem able to call the signal and knock out a defensive end, the lads might make many a wrong play look right by clearing a path for the ball carrier.

Head Coach Red Dawson, who said this year's team won't be as strong as last year's great team, said his 1940 club will be stronger at blocking back than in 1939. Glenn Seidel, backfield coach, stressed the size and power of his quarterbacks and passed lightly over their inexperience.

Jack Tittle, 200-pounder from Texas, got into a few tilts last year as a sophomore but did not play the total equivalent of a single full game. Jack hits hard. Then there is Walter McDonald, a 205-pound sophomore from Ohio, he has a good head, size, speed, courage, and is active—everything a quarterback needs except experience, and he'll get that.

The only available signal-caller who saw varsity action last year beside Tittle is 200-pound Tom Glass, who made the Wave roll against Columbia when the Lions had apparently thrown up an effetive breakwater.

Glass runs the team well and has poise on the field and his mates respect his decisions, which is important. He is big but not quite fast enough.

The fourth prospect is Bob Grush, a midget of 180 pounds, who was held out of competition in 1939. Seidel described his as "smart and a vicious blocker."

So you may say that Tulane has four big men, smart, and fine blockers who can lead the team against the tough opponents this fall.

* * *

Gridiron spotlights have already been turned upon the Oct. 5 engagement at Knoxville between Duke and Tennessee. John Butler, Tennessee's will-o-the-wisp second-string tailback, recently injured his right knee, but it is expected he will play Oct. 5.

The temporary loss of Butler would prove a big handicap to the Vols, who'll need the star "scatterback" against the Wademen.

Duke having been given the biggest build-up of any team in years, evidently is about ready, judging from the short drills ordered by Wade this past week. If the Blue Devils were not near their peak we believe the workouts would have been long and hard.

Duke's opening line-up Saturday against Virginia M. I. will be composed of three boys from North Carolina, two each from Pennsylvania, New York and Tennesseee, and one each from Georgia and Ohio.

* * *

The No. 1 collegiate punting team in America last year, Auburn, with two top kickers back, expects to again be in the running for major booting laurels this football season.

In compiling the best punting record in the country in 1939, Coach Jack Meagher's Tigers kicked 112 times for a total of 4,844 yards in 11 games. Two of their efforts were smeared and they finished the season with the great mark of 4,325.

Their leader in the booting field last year was Dick McGowen, an All-Southeastern Conference halfback. McGowen, who is captain of Auburn's 1940 squad, was the fifth best punter in the nation. His 92 boots gave him an average of 43.03 yards per punt.

Captain McGowen, a senior, will again shoulder the major share of Auburn's kicking burden this fall, but if he should need any help there is Rufus Deal, a powerful fullback, who was called eight times in 1939 to use his educated foot. He propelled the ball down the field for an average of 48.02 yards. One of his boots soared down the field for 88 yards in the battle with Georgia Tech.

Detroit Tigers Close In On American League Flag

By the Associated Press

The American League at last has reached the climax stage in its furious pennant struggle and the Detroit Tigers are in the favored spot.

Their double victory over the Chicago White Sox yesterday was all they needed. They now can eliminate the Cleveland Indians by winning any one of the three games the two teams have with each other this week-end. And they either can brush off the New York Yankees by winning two of them, or they can wait for the world champions to wear themselves out. The standings today are:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.	T.P.
Detroit	89	62	.589	..	3
Cleveland	87	64	.576	2	3
New York	84	64	.568	3½	6

It is readily apparent that neither Cleveland nor New York can win except through Detroit losing two games to come down to their level in the lost column. As far as Cleveland is concerned the Tigers must lose three, because whatever they don't lose the Indians will.

Possible Tie

The Yankees still could get a tie by winning all their remaining games if Cleveland knocked off the Tigers in two or all three games. In the first case it would be a deadlock with Detroit and in the second with Cleveland. The champions already have won six in a row, however, and to expect them to win six more in four days is stretching the imagination to the breaking point, even against Philadelphia and Washington.

They have a double-header today with the A's while Detroit and Cleveland gird for their final series opening tomorrow in Cleveland.

The Indians kept in the pennant fight yesterday by beating the St. Louis Browns 4-2 as Al Milnar bested Vernon Kennedy in a hurling duel. Milnar allowed six hits to his rival's seven, but Kennedy lost control of the game in the fourth inning by walking three men and letting in three runs.

Two For Newsom

The Tigers took two thrillers from the White Sox, who had won 13 of their 20 previous engagements. Buck Newsom got credit for both, bringing his victory total to 21 for the year. The scores were 10-9, in 10 innings, and 3-2.

The first game see-sawed back and forth with Chicago apparently nailing it down in the fifth when they routed Tommy Bridges by a six-run explosion. But the Tigers clawed back courageously, tying up the count in the eighth. Newsom went to the mound at the start of the ninth, allowed one hit in two innings, and profited when Rudy York doubled with two on in the tenth.

When big Bobo came back at the start of the nightcap everyone was surprised. When he gave a triple to Luke Appling and a home run to Larry Rosenthal for two runs in the second inning it looked like a mistake. Then Buck pitched shutout ball the rest of the way and his mates finally broke through the tight pitching of Johnny Rigney, who allowed only one hit in six innings. This was a double by Pinky Higgins that led to a run in the second. Hank Greenberg hit his 41st homer in the seventh, and two singles and a fly by York sent over the winning run in the eighth.

Cincy Divides

The Cincinnati Reds divided a double-header with the St. Louis Cardinals, taking the first game 5-0 with Junior Thompson pitching magnificent two-hit ball. However, Johnny Mize notched his 42nd home run to lead the Redbirds to a 4-3 decision over Bucky Walters in the second game, even though Walters allowed only eight hits, four less than the Reds made.

The Chicago Cubs captured both ends of a twin bill from the Pittsburgh Pirates, 2-1 and 6-4, and moved within one game of fourth place in the National League. In the first game Bill Lee and Rip Sewell dueled for 11 innings before Stan Hack's double upset Sewell so badly he walked in the winning run. The Cubs crowded five runs into the seventh inning of the nightcap to triumph 6-4.

Don Budge Now In Semifinals Of Pro Tennis

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Don Budge's drive toward his first national professional tennis crown reached the semifinal stage yesterday when he eliminated Walter Senior of Louisville, 6—1 6—3, 6—1.

Also gaining the semifinal round was John Nogrady, 26-year-old Montclair, N. J., pro, who advanced at the expense of Karel Kozeluh of Greenwich, Conn., three-time titleholder. Kozeluh wrenched his right knee late in the first set, which Nogrady won 6—4. After Nogrady breezed through the second set, 6—0, Kozeluh defaulted.

In a match continued from Tuesday Art Hendrix of Annapolis, Md., defeated Ken Napier of Phoenix, Ariz., 9—11, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, to reach the quarter-finals, where he will face Fred Perry.

Perry and Budge teamed to win their doubles opener over Ray White of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Jack Macy of Chicago, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1. Other doubles favorites also advanced, Bill Tilden and Vincent Richards jumping to the semifinals with 6—1, 6—1, 6—1 decisions over William Kenney of Newport, R. I., and Ken Napier.

Holyoke Triumphs

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 26 (AP)—Birmingham, Ala., continued undefeated in the amateur World Series of the American Baseball Congress here yesterday by handing Battle Creek its first setback, 7 to 4. The Dixie team meets South Bend, Ind., Friday. Battle Creek drew a bye until Saturday.

In other games yesterday Holyoke, Mass., eliminated Detroit, 12 to 0; South Bend shaded Chicago, 2 to 1, and Charlotte, N. C., took a 13-inning thriller from Grant Town, W. Va., 9 to 8, leaving only five of the original entry of 16 teams in the meet.

Cardinals Upset City Grid Rival In Pro Football

National Football League

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	For	Agst
Washington	2	0	0	45	24
Pittsburgh	1	0	2	27	24
Brooklyn	0	1	0	17	24
New York	0	1	1	17	31
Philadelphia	0	2	0	33	48

Western Division

Cleveland	1	0	0	21	13
Chicago Cardinals	1	0	2	28	14
Chicago Bears	1	1	0	48	31
Green Bay	1	1	0	37	61
Detroit	0	1	1	7	10

Result Sept. 25
Cardinals 21, Bears 7.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—The National Football League settled back today to enjoy its usual rough and tumble title campaign now that Chicago's Cardinals have proved that the Chicago Bears are not as invincible as their rout of Green Bay might have indicated.

The Cards, deciding a licking was the best method of demonstrating the Bears' vulnerability, did just that by a decisive 21 to 7 score last night.

It was the Cards' first triumph over the Bears since 1936 and dealt a severe jolt to the championship aspirations of the northsiders, whose title hopes soared following the 41-to-10 defeat of Green Bay's champions Sunday.

First Victory

It also was the Cards' first victory of the 1940 season although they had tried twice before only to wind up in ties with Pittsburgh and Detroit. Furthermore, it was quite a vote of confidence for Jimmy Conzelman, new Card coach, in his Chicago debut.

The famed Don Hutson of the Green Bay Packers has a dangerous rival in the quest for pass-receiving honors in the league this fall, statistics released today reveal (last night's games not included).

Don Looney, Philadelphia Eagle rookie end from Texas Christian, has nabbed 15 passes for a total of 240 yards. Hutson has caught seven for 118 yards. Looney has registered four touchdowns, three on passes, and his 24 points give him the league scoring lead.

League Record Tied

A league record was tied for the second successive week when Johnny Drake of Cleveland scored three touchdowns last Sunday to equal a mark previously attained by 15 other players in league history.

The veteran Tuffy Leemans of the New York Giants is setting the ground-gaining pace with 31 yards in 33 attempts, although for average yardage he is well down the list. In that department Merlyn Condit of Pittsburgh, with an average gain of 8.3 yards in 13 attempts, heads the field, Parker Hall of Cleveland is a close second, averaging eight yards in 11 efforts.

Baugh Leading

Washington's Sammy Baugh, completing 12 tosses out of 28 attempts for an efficiency average of .678, heads the passing department. Davey O'Brien of Philadelphia has the most completions—26—but he has passed 58 times, dropping his efficiency average to .448. He also had six tosses intercepted, while Baugh has yet to drop one into a defender's arms.

League headquarters announced the attendance for the first nine games totaled 192,000, an average increase of 2,400 over that for the same number of games last year.

History Reveals Close Pennant Races of Past

NEW YORK, Sept 26 (AP)—The younger generation may think it is seeing the ultimate in tight baseball pennant races as the American League teams come down the stretch, but it had better not talk too loud when pappy is around.

Pappy might bring up that 1904 American League race, for instance, when a wild pitch with two out and two strikes on the batter in the ninth inning on the last day of the season cost New York, then known as the Highlanders, a chance to win the flag.

Or he might casually mention the year 1908, when the American League race again was decided on the final day, and the National race not even them.

In 1904 Boston, known as the Puritans, and New York came down to the final day with Boston leading the Highlanders by eight percentage points, and the two teams scheduled for a double-header.

The biggest week-day crowd ever assembled in New York, "28,584 of the red-hottest, riproaringest rooters to be found in the length and breadth of the nation," in the words of a thrilled scribe, packed the stands and surged across right field to center field, to wait the epic struggles.

The Highlanders could have won the pennant by taking both games, but with the score tied at two-all in the ninth inning of the first game Jack Chesbro, Highlander pitcher, uncorked his wild pitch to allow the winning run to score. It mattered not that New York took the nightcap, 1-0, for the final standings read:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	95	59	.617
New York	92	59	.609

In 1908 races in both leagues were even closer, in that three teams were involved in each circuit.

The National League drive was complicated by the famous Fred Merkle incident. In a game between the Cubs and Giants Sept. 23, Merkle ran for the clubhouse instead of second as what appeared to be the winning Giant run was scored. The alert Johnny Evers, Cub second baseman, grabbed the ball and touched second for a forceout. After much wrangling the game was ruled a tie, and a playoff ordered.

The Cubs ended their season in the lead by defeating Pittsburgh in the final game, but the Giants had three more games with Boston to play, and had to win them all to tie the Cubs.

They did, and on Oct. 8 the tie game was played off, the Cubs winning and leaving the final standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	99	55	.643
Pittsburgh	98	56	.636
New York	98	56	.636

Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago came down the American League stretch that year like they were pulling a fire engine. Cleveland had to take its last three games from St. Louis to win, and the White Sox had to take three straight from Detroit.

On Oct. 5 St. Louis beat Cleveland in the first half of a twin bill to put the Indians out of the race. The White Sox defeated Detroit in the first two games, leaving the issue up to the last day.

Detroit, won, leaving the final standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	90	63	.588
Cleveland	90	64	.584
Chicago	88	64	.579

Yes sir, better not argue with pappy about tight flag races.

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 25

By the Associated Press

International League Final Play-Offs

Newark at Baltimore (postponed, wet grounds).

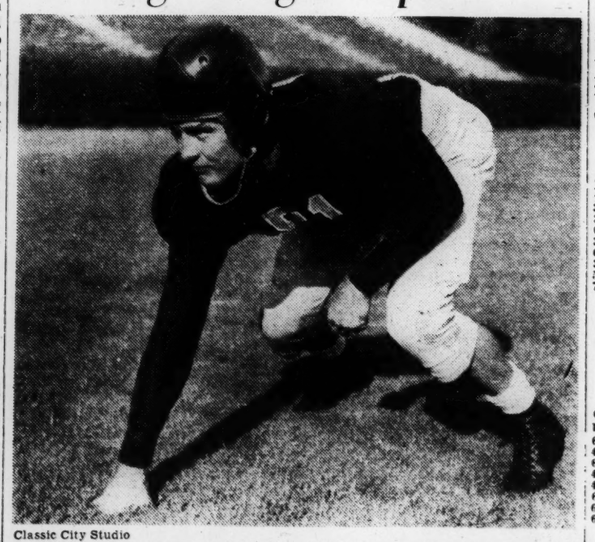
American Association Final Play-Offs

Louisville at Kansas City (postponed, cold weather).

Pacific Coast League Play-Offs

Seattle, 8; Los Angeles, 2.
(Seattle won one, Los Angeles none in four of seven series).

Big Georgia Captain



Classic City Studio

Jim Skipworth from Columbia, Ga., is captain and end of the Bulldogs this season. The team captain weighs 190 pounds and is one of the finest defensive ends in the South.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Rudy York and Hank Greenberg, Tigers — Former doubled winning run across in tenth inning of first game against White Sox, and latter hit forty-first home run in nightcap.

Gene Thompson, Reds, and Johnny Mize, Cardinals—Former pitched two-hit shutout in first game, and latter hit forty-second home run to help win second session.

Yankee Attendance

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The New York Yankees' home attendance was so good this year they broke a precedent yesterday to announce the official paid figures for home games at 988,975.

Only the fact that the final home game with the Washington Senators was rained out kept them from touching the million mark Even so the turnout this season was considerably larger than last year when they were rolling to their fourth consecutive world championship.

American League

Games to Play		Won	Lost	P C	G B
3	Detroit	89	62	.589	
3	Cleveland	87	64	.576	2
6	New York	84	64	.568	3½
3	Chicago	80	71	.530	9
6	Boston	77	71	.520	10½
3	St. Louis	66	85	.437	23
5	Washington	62	87	.416	26
7	Philadelphia	53	94	.361	34

Results Sept. 25
Detroit 10, Chicago 9 (10 innings).
Detroit 3, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 2.
Other games postponed.

National League

Games to play		Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
6	Cincinnati	97	51	.655	
4	Brooklyn	87	62	.584	10½
6	St. Louis	80	68	.541	17
4	Pittsburgh	76	74	.507	22
4	Chicago	75	75	.500	23
6	New York	68	79	.463	28½
6	Boston	63	85	.426	34
6	Philadelphia	48	100	.324	49

Results Sept. 25
Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 1 (11 innings).
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3.
Other games postponed.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450.000
Previous day's sales 603.960
1940 volume to date 152,217,415
1939 volume to date 193,694,006

Steels Lead Another Quiet Market Decline

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP) — Efforts to revive stock prices met with scant success in today's market.

Small gains appeared at the opening, but the majority of these were soon canceled. Declines, running to a point or more for steels and other leaders at the worst, were trimmed in some cases near the final hour. There were frequent slow-downs after the start. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Brokers generally blamed the retreat mainly on the somewhat more confusing character of international news. Chilling rallying tendencies, it was suggested, was the threat of further United States complications in the Far East, withdrawal of the British from Dakar and intensified air bombings of England and Germany. At the same time, stepping up of defense spending at home still was viewed as a bolstering speculative influence.

Among faltering stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, Anaconda, Kennecott, Santa Fe, Dow Chemical and Western Union.

Some of the recently buoyant preferred shares slipped.

Lagging in the curb were Bell Aircraft, Aluminum of America, Colt's Patent Firearms, Seaman Bros. and Todd Shipyards.

Japanese Bonds Drop

Japanese government bonds dropped a point or more in a slightly lower bond market today.

Pressure on these and a few other foreign dollar loans was associated with increased tension over the Far Eastern situation.

Declines in the Japanese group widened a little after the Washington announcement of an extension of the embargo on scrap iron and steel exports.

Corporate bonds generally drifted down fractions to around a point in sympathy with a slightly heavy stock market.

In the loss column near the final hour were Nickel Plate 5½s, M-K-T 5s of '62, Portland General Electric 4½s, Texas Corp. 3s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and International Telephone 5s.

U. S. Governments were steady despite some price irregularity.

Bank Clearings Hold Nearly Even With '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Sept. 25 fell below the preceding week, but held almost even with the comparable 1939 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total at 23 leading cities was $5,239,102,000, a decline of only one-tenth of 1 per cent from $5,246,205,000 a year ago, but $302,-392,000 lower than the aggregate of the week before.

Turnover at New York City was $2,915,611,000, compared with $2,-913,197,000 a week ago and $3,-004,029,000 a year ago. The total of $2,323,491,000 at outside cities represented a gain of 3.6 per cent over $2,242,176,000 last year.

There were more gains than losses among the outside centers when compared with a year ago. Outstanding increases include Portland, Ore., 25.3 per cent; Atlanta, 22.1; Cleveland, 18.6, and Detroit, 15.1.

Check transactions at Chicago amounted to $305,300,000, a gain of 1.9 per cent over $299,600,000 last year.

Wheat Fluctuates Uneasily at Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Wheat fluctuated uneasily over a one cent range today, December contracts advancing about ½ cent at one time to the best level since July 5. Selling of July, 1941, contracts, representing next year's crop, gave the market a downward tilt at the close.

Brokers said favorable seeding conditions for the new crop and prospects of a large carryover unless export business is revived were depresing factors on July Wheat. Profit taking also was in evidence. Some of the strength in December wheat was derived from a revival of future trade at Winnipeg at prices slightly higher than minimum levels and from purchases credited to mills.

Pratt & Whitney Awards Plant Contract to Turner

NEW YORK (AP)—The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft division of the United Aircraft Corp. announced it had awarded a contract for construction of an addition to its factory at East Hartford, Conn., to the Turner Construction Co., New York.

The addition is part of a $15,-000,000 expansion program recently announced by United Aircraft to meet national defense requirements. It will add more than 400,000 square feet of floor space for manufacture of airplane engines and be completed in three months.

Am. Woolen Announces Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—American Woolen Co. opened its line of 1941 spring worsteds at prices unchanged to 5 cents a yard lower than quotations for the same fabrics for the current fall season. Compared with a year ago, the new prices were up 15 to 20 cents a yard.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	47	47	47	−1
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20⅞	20½	20½	Sep 24
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	9	41⅜	41	41⅝	− ½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 25
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	14	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	6	10½	10	10½	− ¼
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	30	12⅛	11	11⅞	− ¼
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	7	21⅜	20¾	20¾	− ¾
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	8	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	− ½
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	9¼	9	9	Sep 24
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	163½	162¾	162⅞	−1⅛
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 19
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	4	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	14	7¼	7⅛	7¼	− ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	69	69	69	Sep 25
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	9	34¼	34	34	− ½
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	13¼	13	13¼	Sep 23
23⅜	11⅛	Amal Leather	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 24
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 24
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	2	48	48	48	Sep 24
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	4	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
75	41¾	Am Airlines	8	56½	55½	55½	−1⅜
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	− ¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	7	7	7	
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	5	37	37	37	− ½
2¾	1½	Am Cable & R	18	1½	1½	1½	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	5	100	99½	100	+ ½
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	4	177	177	177	−1⅞
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	4	26½	26¼	26¼	− ¾
51¾	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	4	49⅛	48¾	49	−1¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cl(1.20e)	7	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ¼
112½	100	Am Ch&Cp pf (5)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	128	128	128	+2
93¾	51½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	63¾	61½	63¾	Sep 25
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	6¼	5¾	5¾	− ⅜
15¼	8	Am Crys S (.15e)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 25
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	3½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
2⅞	1	Am & For Pow	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− 1⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FPS6pf(.90k)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 24
48¼	10¾	Am FPS7pf 1.05k	4	16¼	16	16	Sep 25
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3½	3½	3½	
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	2	30¼	30	30	−1
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	10	4¼	4⅛	4¼	− ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Sep 16
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	54½	54½	54½	Sep 25
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 24
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	21	21	21	−1
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	7	15½	15	15¼	− ¼
74	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	3	70	69½	69⅝	−1⅜
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2½	2½	2½	Sep 25
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	− ½
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Sep 24
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	2	52⅜	52½	52⅜	Sep 25
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
10⅜	4⅞	Am Rad&S(.15e)	20	7⅜	7½	7½	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	9	12	11⅞	12	− ⅛
12⅞	6¾	Am Saf R (.80)	2	7¼	7	7	− ¼
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Sep 25
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	12	43	42⅝	42⅞	− ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139⅜	139	139	Sep 16
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅜
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	5	23¾	23½	23⅝	−1
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 19
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	2	13¾	13½	13½	− ½
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	73	73	73	
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	Sep 21
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	6	164⅞	164⅜	164⅜	− ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	78	77½	77½	− ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	5	78⅞	78¼	78¼	− ¾
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	Sep 19
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	5	4	4	4	Sep 25
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	82	8¾	8½	8½	− ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	92½	92½	92½	Sep 20
12	6	Am Woolen	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	7	44	43	43¾	− ⅞
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	− ¼
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	2	43⅞	42	43⅞	Sep 25
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	81	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅝
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	15	15	15	Sep 24
15⅝	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	Sep 25
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Sep 21
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	−1⅜
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep 11
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	− ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	10	37	36½	36½	− ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 24
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	10	6½	6½	6½	
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	+3½
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	3	79½	77½	79½	Sep 24
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	12	16⅞	15¾	16¼	− ¾
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	51½	51½	51½	− ⅛
23¼	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	4	13⅜	13	13⅛	− ⅜
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 19
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15	15	15	Sep 25
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Sep 19
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48	48	48	
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	2	65	65	65	Sep 25
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 25
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	12	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	16	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	11	16	15⅝	15¾	− ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (1½e)	3	10½	10½	10½	Sep 25
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 25
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8	8	8	− ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅝
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24	24	24	Sep 24
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Sep 24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Sep 25
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 25
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(13⅛e)	19	32¼	31⅜	31½	− ¾
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	4	19½	19⅜	19½	− ¼
56¾	48¼	Len Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	31¼	31	31	− ½
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	39	79¼	78¾	79¼	− ¾
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	123½	123½	123½	− ½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Sep 25
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(1¾e)	7	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	− ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep 24
25⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	43	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅝
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	5	28	27¾	27¾	− ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	− ½
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	15	20	19⅞	20	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	7	18⅝	18½	18½	− ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 19
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35¾	35½	35½	Sep 25
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	4⅞	5	Sep 24
13⅜	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	6	11¼	11	11	− ⅜
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(11⅛e)	18	22⅝	21¾	21¾	− ½
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38	38	38	+2
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45½	45½	45½	− ½
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Sep 25
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Sep 25
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	4	23	22½	22½	− ¾
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¾e)	8	9⅜	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	61	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
34¼	20	Bullard Co(11¾e)	3	33¾	33½	33¾	− ¼
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	30¾	30⅜	30¾	+ ½
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	19	19	19	− ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	42	8	7⅞	8	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	3	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ¼
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	Sep 25
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Sep 25
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	18	18	18	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 20
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	11	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
8⅜	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	19	7¼	7	7⅛	− ¼
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	9	15	14¾	14¾	− ½
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14	13¾	13¾	− ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	9	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	1	37	37	37	+ ¼
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	2	31½	31	31	+ ½
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	6	56	55½	56	Sep 25
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	8	49½	49¼	49¼	− ⅝
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	6	29⅛	29	29	− ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	− ⅜
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 25
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	14	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 17
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	9	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅝
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	8	5½	5⅜	5½	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	Sep 11
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22¼	22¼	22½	Sep 19
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅜e)	5	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	− ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	−1⅛
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	3	4⅜	4½	4½	− ¼
2½	⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 25
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	5	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep 10
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 25
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	Sep 24
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Sep 16
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 23
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 25
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	3	2½	2½	2½	Sep 24
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (33¼e)	2	79⅜	78¾	79	− ½
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 25
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Sep 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	2	34	34	34	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	2	34	34	34	Sep 25
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	9	29¾	29½	29⅝	− ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	2	35	34½	35	− ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	110	110	110	+ ⅝
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Sep 20
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	5	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	Sep 25
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	2	28	27¼	27¼	Sep 25
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	5	21¼	20⅞	21¼	− ¼
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	20	20	20	
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	1	20	20	20	Sep 25
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	15	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
67½	21½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	81	80	80	− ½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	6	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	− ¼
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Sep 25
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	82½	82½	82½	− ¼
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	− ⅛
103⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98	98	98	+1
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	37½	37¼	37½	− ¼
113	97	Coml Tcv pf(4¼)	2	103	102½	103	Sep 24
16⅜	6	Coml Solvents	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	− ¼
1⅜	¾	Com'th & South	7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	− ⅜
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	22	31	30⅞	31	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	3	3	3	3	Sep 19
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	4	18	18	18	− ½
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 24
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Sep 11
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	2	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	− ¼
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	8	10⅜	10½	10½	− ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30e)	25	6⅞	6½	6⅝	− ¼
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	16	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	− ¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	107	106½	107	+1⅛
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	3	8	8	8	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 16
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	40	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
45⅜	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	9	4⅜	4	4⅛	− ⅛
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	13	19½	18⅝	18⅝	Sep 24
104	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102½	102	102½	
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	5	10	9¾	9¾	− ¼
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	Sep 25
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	12	40¼	40	40⅛	− ⅜
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115	115	115	
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	Sep 25
407⅜	277⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	36⅜	36	36⅜	Sep 25
4¾	2	Cont Motors	48	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	8	18¾	18¼	18¼	− ⅜
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	2	23½	23½	23½	−1
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	12	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅞
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	59	59	59	Sep 25
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	53	52½	52⅝	− ⅛
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	169	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	25	5⅛	5	5	
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	12	⅝	½	½	− ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co	30	21¼	20½	21	− ⅜
32¾	22½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	2	22¼	22	22	− ¾
73¼	38⅜	Crosley Corp	6	47⅝	43¾	47⅜	Sep 24
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	3	26¾	26¼	26¼	− ⅝
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	39	39	39	S

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 4s '54-44	114	114	114
5 2¼s '51-48	109 3	109 3	109 3
25 2s '50-48	104.19	104.19	104.19
29 2⅜s '60-55	108.11	108.11	108.11
8 2¾s '65-60	109.1	108.30	108.30
	107.26	107.22	107.22

New York City Bond

60 3s '80	97⅛	97	97

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 Alleghany cv 5s '44	94	93⅞	94
50 Alleghany 5s '50 st	55	54¼	54⅞
11 Allied Strs 4½s 51	99½	99½	99½
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108	107¼	107¾
58 Am & For P 5½s 2030	49½	49½	49½
2 Am T&T 3¾s '43	105⅛	105⅛	105¼
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109¾	109¼	109¾
3 Am WW & E 6s 75	109½	109	109½
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104	104	104
4 Ang C Nitra deb 6?	31¾	31¼	31⅜
13 Arm Del 4s 55	103⅜	103¼	103¼
10 AT&SF 4½s 48	56	55½	55½
4 A C Line 4½s 64	66½	66½	66½
2 A C Line 5s 45	69¾	69¾	69¾
7 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	34¼	34	34
26 B&O 95 st A	38½	38⅛	38⅛
19 B&O 95 st C	34½	33¾	33¾
10 B&O 2000 st D	34¼	34	34
15 B&O 9½ st F	13⅜	1 3	13⅛
37 B&O cv 6Gs st	69⅞	69¾	69¼
1 B&O 4s 48	67½	67½	67½
1 Bethl Ch 3¼s 65	134½	134	134
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	107⅝	107½	107½
14 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105	105	105
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	71½	70½	71½
7 Boston&Me 5s 67	70¾	70¼	70¾
9 Boston&Me 4s 60	20⅛	19¾	19¾
16 Boston&Me 4½s 70	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
2 Boston&Me 5s 55	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	112	112	112
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	107	107	107
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	417⅛	417⅛	417⅛
1 Buf R&P 57 st	40	40	40
2 Bush Term 5s 35	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101	101	101
5 Can Pac 5s '44	72	72	72
1 Can Pac 5s '54	66	66	66
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	53½	52⅝	52⅝
3 Can Pac 4s perp	97	97	97
2 Carrier&Gen 5s '50	50½	50½	50½
6 Carth&Adir 4s '81	84	84	84
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	17⅛	17	17⅛
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	47	46¼	46¼
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	81⅜	81¼	81⅜
3 Certain-teed 5½s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1 Chi&Alton 3s '49	83¾	83½	83¾
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97¾	97½	97¾
20 CB&Q 4s III '49	123⅝	123⅜	123⅝
2 Chi&E Ill 6s '34	14	14	14
7 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	27¾	27⅜	27½
35 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19	19	19
1 Chi I&L 5s '47	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
30 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	11¼	11¼	11¼
20 CMSP&P ajs 2000	28½	28½	28½
12 CM&SP 4¾s '89 F	28⅛	28	28
20 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28	28	28
7 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	27⅝	27½	27½
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	19⅜	19	19⅜
20 Chi&NW 6½s '36	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
8 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
17 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	15½	15½	15½
10 Chi & NW 3½s '87	76½	76½	76½
2 CSL & NO 5s '51	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	10¾	10¾	10¾
4 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	92¾	92¾	92⅝
13 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	92½	92	92
11 Ch & W Ind 5s '52	35	35	35
11 Childs Co 5½s '43	55⅜	54	53¼
12 CCC&StL 4½s '77	70	70	70
1 CCC&StL 4s '08 StL	106⅞	106⅞	106¾
7 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	86½	86¼	86½
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	76½	76¼	76½
8 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	16¾	15¾	15¾
20 Col & So 4½s '80	105½	104¾	104¾
2 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
15 Columbia G 5s '52 May	105	104¾	104¾
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	30	30	30
1 ComMackayInc '69 ww	122⅜	122½	122½
24 Commwlth Ed cv3½s 58	109	109	109
1 Conn R&L 4½s 51st	106	106	106
15 Con Edis 3¼s 46	106½	106⅛	106½
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	69	69	69
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	111	111	111
5 Consum Pow 3½s 70	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	103½	103½	103½
5 Crane Co 3½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Crown Cork 4½s 48	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Crown Cork 4s 50	18	17¼	17¼
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Dayton P&L 3s 70	54¾	54½	54½
18 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	108	108	108
3 Del P&L 4½s 71	71½	71½	71½
1 Del&RG 4½s 36	73⅜	73¼	73⅜
11 D&RG 4s 36	106½	106½	106½
1 Det Ed 4½s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Det Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¼	107¾
13 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	103⅜	103½	103⅜
3 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56 reg	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	94½	94½	94½
1 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	105½	105½	105½
6 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	102	102	102
1 Elgin JolietAE 3¼s 70	15⅛	14⅞	15
41 Erie rfg 5s 67	15¼	14⅞	15⅛
46 Erie rfg 5s 75	69	68½	68½
14 Erie 1st 4s 96	31	30⅞	30⅞
32 Erie gen lien 4s 96	25	24⅝	25
24 Erie cv 4s 53A	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞
22 Erie cv 4s 53 B	80	80	80
20 Erie Gene 6s 57	105⅜	105¼	105¼
5 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	63¾	63¼	63¾
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	83⅛	82	83⅛
20 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	105½	105	105½
17 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	99	98½	99
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	92½	92⅜	92⅜
7 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	92⅜	91½	92½
22 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	106¾	106¼	106¾
5 GtNor 1st 4½s '61	105¾	105¼	105¾
29 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	97	96½	96⅜
45 Gt Nor 4s '46H	85	84	85
27 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	86	86	86
1 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	31½	31	31¼
2 Hudson&Man 5½s '62 A	112½	112½	112½
11 Hl Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	43¼	43¼	43¼
6 Ill Cen 4s '53	46¾	46½	46½
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	42¼	42	42
31 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	46⅜	46	46⅜
14 ICG&StL&NO 5s '63 A	44¾	44⅝	44¾
9 ICG&StL&NO 4½s '63	68	68	68
5 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	106	106	106
5 Inland Stl 3s 61	89¼	89¼	89
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	52	52	52
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Int Pap 6s '55	23½	23½	23¾
24 Int T&T 4½s '52	27¼	26¼	26⅜
11 Int T&T 5s '55	55¼	55¼	55¼
5 JamesPacOlea 4s '59	100½	100½	100½
4 Jones&LaugSt 4¼s '61	33	33	33
2 KCPt&Mem 4s '36	69	69	69
2 K C South 5s '50	65	64¾	64¾
2 K C South 3s '50	104¾	104¼	104¼
2 Kopper Co 4s 61	103½	103½	103½
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	96¼	96¼	96½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	92½	92½	92½
13 Lac Gas 5s 42	61	61	61
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	60	60	60
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	42¾	42½	42½
6 Leh Val HT Term5s50	43½	43½	43½
8 LehValNY 4½s 40asd	24¾	24¾	25
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	25	25	25
44 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	21	20¼	20¼
13 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21	20½	21
22 LehValH4½s 2003 asd	20¼	20¼	20⅛
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	20¼	19⅝	20
29 Leh Val 4s 2003asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd reg	95	95	95
6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	95	95	95
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	84⅛	84	84
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	110½	110½	110½
2 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2 LouN N 4½s 2003	91	91	91
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	87½	86½	87½
35 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	103⅜	103½	103⅜
15 Louis & N 3½s A '50	53½	52½	52½
5 Maine Cen 4½s '60	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	96¼	96¼	96½
12 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	106½	106½	106½
2 Mead Corp 4½s 55	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
1 Mich Cen 4½s '79	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
11 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	15¼	15¼	15¼
11 MidSpartan&NW 4s'47	51¼	51¼	51¼
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	6	6	6
9 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	14¾	14	14
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	17	17	17
22 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17	16¾	16¾
8 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16½	16¼	16¼
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16¾	16¼	16¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16¾	16¼	16¾
36 Mo Pac 5s '80H	16⅞	16¾	16¾
25 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	13¾	13¼	13¾
11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	42½	42½	42½
3 Mob & Ob 5s '38 ct	110	109½	110
7 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	111	111	111
4 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	103¼	103¼	103¼
23 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	42¾	42¾	42¾
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	67	67	67
10 NashCha&StL 4s '78	106⅜	106½	106⅜
12 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104⅛	104	104
5 Nat Distill 3½s'49	64½	64⅜	64⅜
12 N Orl Term 4s 53	33½	33½	33½
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	33	32¾	33
5 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	54¼	54	54¼
6 NY & Putnam 4s 93	65⅛	64¼	64¼
32 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¼	57½	57¾
67 NYC 4½s 2013 A	64⅛	64	64
29 NYC cn 4s 98	87⅛	87	87
3 NYC 3¾s 46	63	62⅞	62⅞
3 NYC cn 3½s 52	96⅜	96¼	96¼
12 NYC & HR 4s 42	85	85	85
14 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80½	80½	80½
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97 reg	59	59	59
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	85⅜	85¼	85⅜
25 NYCh&StL 6s 41	70½	70¼	70½
21 NYCh&StL 5½s274A	59¼	58¾	59
22 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	52½	52½	52½
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	52½	52½	52½
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	110½	110¼	110½
9 NY Edis 3½s 65	54	54	54
1 NY Lack&W4s73A	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 NYNH&H 4½s 67	4	3⅞	3⅞
2 NYNH&H 4s 57	14	14	14
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	14	14	14
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	2⅜	2¼	2¼
5 NY O & W gen 4s 55	19½	19½	19½
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	12½	12½	12½
1 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
7 Norf & W 4s'96	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	106½	106½	106½
7 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	66⅞	66⅜	66⅜
47 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58½	58½	58½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	58¾	58¾	58¾
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52½	52½	52½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	74¼	73⅞	74¼
28 Nor Pac 4s'97	44¼	43½	43½
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅞	42⅞	42⅝
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	42⅞	42⅞	42⅝

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
16 Ohio Ed 4s'65	108½	108⅛	108⅛
17 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	109¾	109½	109¾
3 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	77⅞	77¾	77¾
4 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	112½	112	112
9 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	113¼	113	113
12 Pen Co 4s'63	104½	104½	104½
1 Pen Ok&Det 4½s77	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	109½	109½	109½
5 Pen RR cn 4½s 60 s	120¾	120½	120½
7 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104⅛	103⅞	104
17 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	92½	92¼	92¼
2 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92	92	92
5 Pen RR 3¼s 52	87½	87½	87½
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	72½	72½	72½
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63½	63½	63½
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107	107	107
1 PhilBal&W 4½s81D	106½	106⅜	106⅜
9 Phila Co 5s 67	17	16⅞	17
8 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Phillips Pet 3s 48	108	108	108
4 PCC S SL 5s 75 B	101½	101⅜	101⅜
7 PCC& St L 4½s 77	61	61	61
3 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	61	61	61
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s 60C	61½	61	61
9 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	72¼	71¾	71⅞
26 Port'l Gen E 4½s 60	100	100	100
1 Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	86½	86½	86½
3 Pressed Stl C 5s 55	104	104	104
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	74½	74¼	74¼
19 Readg 4½s 97 A	101⅞	101½	101½
16 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102	101¾	102
9 Republic Steel 4½s 56	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
4 Revere Cop&B 4¼s56	27	26½	26½
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	65	64¾	65
2 SA&A Pass 4s 43	4½	4¼	4¼
7 Seab R L cn 6s 45	9	9	9
10 Sea A L 4s 50 st	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Sea-AllFla 6s'53 A ct	97⅞	97¾	97¾
6 Shell Un 2½s'54	106⅝	106⅝	106¾
7 So Bell T&T 3s'79			
1 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	104	11-32	104 11-32
13 Sou Pac 4½s'68	43¼	43	43¼
5 Sou Pac 4½s'81	42⅜	42¼	42¼
14 So Pac 4½s'69	42⅜	42¼	42¼
1 So Pac rfg 4s'55	59	59	59
12 So Pac cll 4s'49	40½	40½	40½
12 So Pac 3¾s'46	55	54⅞	54⅞
12 So Pac 4¼s Ore '77	47¼	47⅛	47¼
12 So Pac 4¼s SFTer 4s'50	74¾	74¾	74¾
9 South Ry 6½s'56	83¼	83	83
12 South Ry gen 6s'56	77⅞	77½	77⅞
5 South Ry cn 5s'56	91¼	91	91¼
31 South Ry gen 4s'56	57⅞	57¾	57⅞
11 Spokane Int 5s'55	21½	21¼	21¼
3 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	105½	105½	105½
1 Studebaker cv 6s'45	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
91 Tex Corp 3s'65	104¾	104½	104¾
11 Tex Corp 3s'50	101½	101¼	101¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	68⅛	68	68
2 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s'64	89	89	89
3 Third Ave aj 5s'60	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
3 Third Ave 4s 60	57	57	57
19 Union Oil Cal 3s'59	104½	103⅞	103⅞
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113⅞	113½	113⅞
2 Un Pac 3½s'80	104	104	104
5 Un Pac 3½s'71	99	99	99
1 Un Pac 3¼s'70	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	70	70	70
2 Unit Drug 5s'53	86	85½	86
1 U S Steel 1-75s '46	101½	101⅜	101½
1 U S Steel 2.35s'52	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 U S Steel 2.40s'52	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
3 U S Steel 2.45s'53	103	102⅞	103
9 U S Steel 2.65s'55	102¾	102¼	102¾
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	103	102⅞	102⅞
7 Utah P & L 5s'44	6	6	6
1 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜
11 Wabash 4½s 39	51½	51½	51½
5 Wabash 4½s '78C	73	72½	73
5 Walwrth 4s '55	42½	42½	42½
5 Warren Bros 6s '41	111	111	111
10 West Pen P 3½s'66	51⅝	51½	51½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	49¼	49¼	49¼
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	94	93½	94
10 Westn Md 5½s'77A	88½	88¼	88⅜
15 Westn Md 4s'52	70⅞	70¼	70⅞
4 Westn Un 5s'51	70¼	69⅞	70¼
6 Western Un 5s'60	104	103⅞	104
33 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	14	13¾	13¾
4 Wilkes B & E 5s'42	14	100¾	100¾
1 Wilson&Co cv 3¼s'47	100¾	27½	27½
10 Wis Cen 4s '49	27¼	26½	26½
5 Wis Cen 4s'49 ct	26½	105¼	105¼
3 Youngst S&T 4s'61	105¼	103⅛	102½
100 Young S&T cv 4s'48	103⅛		103⅛

Foreign Bonds

8 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	66½	66¼	66¼
26 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	66¾	66¼	66¼
35 Argentine 4½s'48	81½	81¼	81½
38 Argentine 4½s '71	72¾	72⅛	72¾
6 Australia 5s '55	58	58	58
6 Australia 5s '57	58	58	58
2 Australia 4½s'56	51¾	51	51
2 Austria 7s '57	8½	8½	8½
1 Belgium 6½s '49	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1 Brazil 6½s'26-57	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Brazil 6½s '27-57	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Budapest 6s '62	8	8	8
20 Buen A 4¾s'77	49⅞	49¾	49⅞
30 Canada 5s '52	99⅛	99	99
26 Canada 4s '60	92½	92½	92½
3 Canada 3¼s'61	83⅛	83	83
15 Canada 2¼s '44	92¾	92½	92¾
4 Chile 6s '60 asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	12½	12½	12½
12 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
14 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
1 Copenhag 4½s'53	25	25	25
10 Cuba 4½s'77	53¼	53½	53½
3 Dom 5½s 42	68	68	68
3 GerCAgrBk6s60Jul	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
5 Ger C AgBk6s 1/2 Oct	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
5 GerGov 5½s65	13½	13	13⅛
11 Ger Govt 7s 49	17	17	17
1 Ger Govt 7s 59 unst	9½	9½	9½
1 GtConElPJap 7s 44	83	83	83
3 GtConElPJau6½s50	85	85	85
2 Hung L M7½s61 B	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Hung Mun 7½s 45	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Hung Munic 7s 46	8¼	8⅛	8¼
19 Italy Pub Util 7s 52	28¾	28½	28⅝
21 Italy 7s 1951	47	46⅝	46⅝
9 Japan 6½s 54	78½	77⅞	77⅞
6 Japan 5½s 65	58¼	57¾	57¾
2 Mendoza Prov34s 54	70½	70½	70½
3 Milan City 6½s'52	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
2 N South Wales 5s '57	58	58	58
1 N Sou Wales 5s '58	63	63	63
5 Norway 4½s '56	36	35½	35½
18 Orient Dev 6s '53	55¼	55	55
1 Oslo City 4½s'55	31	31	31
1 Panama 5½s'53	102	102	102
1 Panama 5s '63 A	60½	60½	60½
1 Panama 5s'63A st asd	53	53	53
3 Peru 1st 6s '60	63¼	63¼	63¼
4 Porto Alegr 8s '61	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 Rome 6½s'52	32½	32½	32½
5 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s'64	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	10¾	10¾	10¾
7 Shinyetau E 6½s'52	56⅛	55½	55½
1 Tokyo City 5s'52	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	54½	54¼	54¼
7 Urugai3¾4s4s4½s'79	42	41⅞	42
6 Urug 4½s '78	38	37⅞	38

Total today, 3,528,000: previous day, 6,501,500: week ago, 6,204,800: year ago, 13,084,100; two years ago, 7,282,600: Jan. 1 to date, 1,133,543,200; year ago, 1,533,957,775; two years ago, 1,291,171,005.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Sept. 26

Europe†	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling:			
Cables	$4.05¼	$4.04	$4.2397
Switzerland—franc	.2285	.2285	.0526
Italy—lira	.0506	.0506	.4033
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4537
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2385	.0220
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0075x	**.1468
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	.0426
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.2961
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.0748
Port'gal—escudo	.0402	.0402	.0101
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0298
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2295	.2285	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso*‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3033	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2287	.2287	•
Shanghai—dol	.0537	.0537	.9613
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4751	.5000
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8587	.8537	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2040x	.2040x	•

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. ‡ Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. x Free market. § Parity changed: new value not yet determined. • Paper rate. ** 1929 average. †† Not quoted. x Nominal.

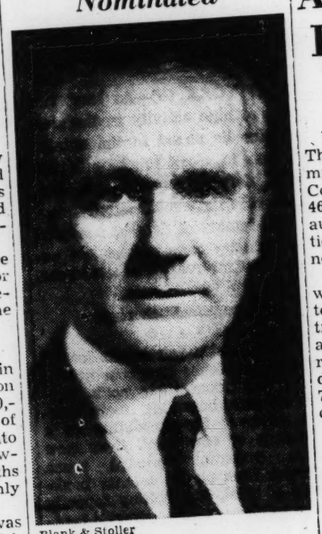
Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 24 compared with Sept. 23, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $9,786,015.64 ($11,429,737.93); expenditures, $14,623,089.66 ($23,554,485.35); net balance, $2,510,144,966.63 ($2,214,344,648.79); working balance included, $1,775,785,991.62 ($1,518,854,110.49); customs receipts for month, $18,154,502.71 $28,137,599.52); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $1,435,638,557.71 ($1,387,263,199.26); expenditures, $2,146,579,915.44 ($2,284,980,300.40); excess of expenditures, $710,941,357.73 ($897,717,101.14); gross debt, $44,057,103,611.51 ($40,865,513,412.74); increase over previous day, $1,647,070.16; gold assets, $21,141,678,313.04 ($16,909,851,900.61).

Baldwin Orders Soaring

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The dollar value of orders taken in August by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale Company was announced as $16,490,709 as compared with $5,972,204 for August, 1939.

Nominated



Blank & Stoller

C. Oliver Wellington

Nominated for Presidency of the American Institute of Accountants. Mr. Wellington is a partner in Scovell, Wellington & Co.

Japan's Time To Buy Scrap Gets Shorter

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel industry sources estimated that Japan could acquire not more than 100,000 tons of steel scrap from the United States before the presidential restrictions go into force Oct. 16.

Until this year, Japan was the United States' biggest customer for scrap. This year Great Britain became the greatest buyer of the steel-making essential.

Japan Heavy Buyer

In 1939, Japan set a record in the

U. S. Strategic Materials Demand Aids British Buying Power

RFC Lending To Business Held Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The very existence of free enterprise is threatened by the encroachment of the government on private finance, Emmett F. Connely, President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, warned investment bankers here.

The war situation, Mr. Connely continued, is being used as a means hasten the pace of a "creeping economic paralysis" that is "slowly stifling the way of life which is the rightful and automatic heritage of Americans."

Defense An Excuse

Speaking before a joint luncheon meeting of the Bond Club of Philadelphia and the Eastern Pennsylvania Group of the Investment Bankers Association, Mr. Connely said, "Using the defense program as an easy and popular excuse, the proponents of national capitalism have skillfully sold the public on the idea that the expediency of the situation requires that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation finance industry's preparation for the rearmament job. So, in a few short months, the RFC has authorized more than half a billion dollars for expansion of plants for defense orders."

This is not because of any inability or unwillingness of the investment bankers, he stressed. "But it must be pointed out," he said, "that private investment banking cannot compete with the government that regulates it when the government does not subject itself to the same regulations. Government, in its capacity as banker does not use the same standards that it exacts of the investment banking industry. It does not register its issues. It does not have to demand up-to-date audits. It does not have to analyze operations by means of engineering reports.

"There need be no carefully drawn indenture in an RFC loan, but the RFC sees to it that the borrowing corporation pledges its all in such a manner that the government can take over the business if its managers fail to meet the interest and maturity payments that the contract calls for.

"Also, I understand that today the RFC offers to take back plants that won't be used by the borrower after the war," he added. "Now, between this offer and the right of foreclosure the government is rapidly putting itself in the position to own and operate plants that will be in direct competition with private enterprise. The government does not have to worry about profit or amortization, hence it becomes an unbeatable competitor to ably managed companies whose stockholders' dollars are expected to earn an honest warge, and whose plant and equipment and methods must at all times be maintained in an efficient and modern manner."

Called Bungling Job

Mr. Connely highspotted the past record of the numerous governmental lending agencies, relating heavy write offs by the RFC and the bad-debt losses of the Home Owners Loan Corporation as evidence that, "Uncle Sam, biggest of all big bankers, moved in on the field of private enterprise and did a throughly bungling job that is costing the taxpayers of this country a terrible price for the experiment of nationally socialized finance."

Latest government proposal comes from the Temporary National Economic Committee, he said, referring to the recent suggestion of a chain of credit banks to finance small businesses. "It is so unsound that I am satisfied that in any public hearing the whole scheme can be shot full of holes to its complete obliteration," he commented.

"This proposal is a part of the program of the TNEC, which in its entirety has given every appearance of having been designed to discredit private enterprise and develop a case for additional control or ownership of all business."

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on October 15, 1940 to stockholders of record at the close of business October 4, 1940.

GEORGE MIXTER, *Treasurer.*

September 25, 1940.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE

40 BROAD ST. BOSTON

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(M-2)

British Reserve Buying Power In U. S. Is Largely Untouched

NEW YORK (AP)—After more than a year of war, British reserve buying power in the American market remains largely untouched, analysis of trade and banking figures indicated.

So far as the available figures show, England still has laid by for a rainy day most of the gold and American securities she held at the outset of the conflict.

British purchases of war supplies in the United States have been stepped up since the fall of France and the intense bombing of the British Isles.

Nevertheless, it appears, England could continue buying at an accelerated pace for many months before the war chest is scraped bare of reserve gold and other liquid assets.

Newly-produced gold, rubber and tin from British Empire sources or clearing through London are giving England more than $1,000,000,000 annually in dollar exchange to toss into the trade scales, it was figured.

U. S. Big Buyer

Helping increase the British supply of dollar exchange are the United States purchases of rubber, tin and other strategic materials for war reserves. These come chiefly from British Empire producers and from the Netherlands East Indies, now clearing trade by way of London.

Among visible items in the British-U. S. balance, it seemed, England in the first year of the war was almost able ot balance off her empire merchandise deficit with newly-mined gold.

The Empire is estimated to be turning out around $700,000,000 in gold yearly, chiefly from Canadian and South African mines.

Advances of capital for building of aircraft and munitions plants in this country, together with such items as ships, required substantial amounts of dollar exchange not shown in the trade figures.

However, Treasury data indicate the United Kingdom has liquidated only a minor part of British holdings of American securities.

Out of about $1,700,000,000 in gold held under "earmark" here for foreign account, some banking quarters estimate, probably half is British metal or available for purchase of dollar exchange in the future to balance sterling accounts.

Steadily arriving gold from Canada, South Africa and other empire sources has limited the drain on earmarked metal and short-term bank balances.

In the first nine months of the war, the figures revealed, England realized about $152,000,000 from sale of American securities. British and Canadian holdings of American securities at the start of the war were placed at approximately $1,250,000,000.

British Trade Deficit

Partly based on estimates, one banking analyst calculated the British Empire in the first year of the war had a deficit in exports over imports in trade with the United States amounting to approximately $700,000,000.

This deficit in merchandise items apparently was balanced by newly-produced gold and exchange realized from sale of securities, leaving the major portion of the war chest intact.

Trade circles expect the flow of war materials to England to increase as American plants expand output of aircraft, munitions and other supplies on order. Out of some $2,250,000,000 in British war contracts reported to have been let in the first year, deliveries were estimated to have totaled around $500,000,000, leaving the bulk to be shipped.

Banking circles pointed out the contracts seemed to be adequately covered by the remaining reserves of gold, bank balances and holdings of American securities, not counting what may be realized in the way of extra exchange from heavier imports of raw materials from the British Empire.

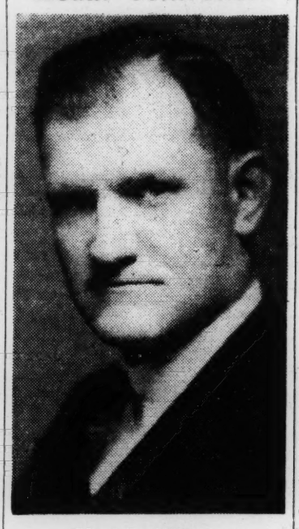
Outlook Uncertain For Power Concerns

"The outlook for the electric power and light industry is clouded by uncertinties arising from domestic politics and from war in Europe," says Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

"Although general business should continue active under the stimulus of National Defense expenditures, heavier taxes probably will prevent important profit gains for this industry as a whole.

"Regulatory pressure on the holdings units is scheduled to increases, but the further impact of these developments on security prices is expected to prove moderate. Moreover, there is reason to believe that conservative elements in domestic politics will prevail."

Heads Controllers



Verl L. Elliott

Controller of the Atlantic Refining Co., elected President of the Controllers Institute of America.

FHLB Official Sees Cities 'Abandoned' Unless Taxes Eased

WASHINGTON (AP)—A prediction that "cities are going to be 'abandoned' and decentralization is going to be intensified" if municipalities fail to grant relief from real estate tax burdens came from Dr. William H. Husband, member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The tax burden, Dr. Husband said in a statement, is forcing home owners and new home seekers "from scores of American cities into surrounding suburbs."

A survey in one unnamed northeastern city, he said, showed the ratio of tax assessments to actual sale prices on houses was 150 per cent within the city limits and 106 per cent just beyond its borders.

"The situation is worst in the northeastern states, particularly New York and New Jersey," he said and cited an instance in Jersey City where a house was acquired by the HOLC in 1937 on which an assessment of $19,900 has been made but which the HOLC valued at only $7,900 is repairs and other improvements were made.

Steel Activity Now Expected To Hold Up for Two Years

NEW YORK (AP)—At least two years of high activity in the steel industry lie ahead in the opinion of men in close touch with national defense requirements, Iron Age said in a weekly survey.

Full impact of defense needs on the industry may not be felt before the first quarter of next year, the review declared.

Raw Steel Shortage

It added:

"With steel requirements for the national defense program still a long way from their peak, producers are becoming more concerned over the possibility of a shortage of raw steel. Even now with potential tonnage much greater than actual defense bookings of steel, the melting capacity of a number of the country's leading plants is being pushed to maximum capacity.

"The fact that the industry's rate has not reached 100 per cent is due to slacker operations at some of the smaller plants, particularly those engaged mainly in the light products, and the comparatively small utilization of Bessemer capacity, which last month was operated at only 72.59 per cent against 91.13 per cent for open hearth.

"Channels of steel consumption in which Government sponsorship is not directly a factor are also showing expansion. The automobile industry, which may soon be producing about 100,000 cars a week, is taking more steel, and the railroad program, after a temporary lull, has brought out inquiries this week for a total of 4,500 to 5,000 cars.

British Buying Heavily

"The ramifications of the defense program are now such that nearly all branches of the metalworking industry are feeling its effects or will be soon. In the forefront at the moment is construction of new plants and facilities.

"The British are still buying heavily, though there has been a little lull in shipments to permit ships to be used for convoying food to Britain.

"A report from Europe to Iron Age states that some German steel plants have been severely damaged by bombs. However, no British steel plants have been damaged, according to British spokesmen here.

"With steel plants operations moving upward, averaging 93 per cent this week, scrap prices continue to follow the same trend. The Iron Age scrap composite price is up 21 cents this week to $20.13, highest level since the first week of November, 1939."

Farm Income Seen Not Running Ahead Of '39 Rest of Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said farmers' cash income probably would not run ahead of last year's for the rest of this year, as it had in the eight months through August.

In announcing that 1940 receipts, including government payments, approximated $5,270,000,000 so far and were 8 per cent higher than a year earlier, the department said income during the last four months was not expected to be any larger and might be smaller than in the same period of 1939.

The department said the trend of income during the rest of the year would be influenced to some extent by the movement of feeder cattle and lambs into feed lots rather than marketing them.

Farm marketing receipts in August were reported tentatively at $738,000,000 against a revised figure of $708,000,000 in July and $717,000,000 in August, 1939.

The figure for this August included $300,000,000 from crops, $396,000,000 from livestock and livestock products, and $42,000,000 from government subsidies.

Income from crops was down $8,000,000 compared with August, 1939. While livestock income was up $29,000,000 although it was a decline from July to August of this year instead of the usual seasonal increase. Government payments were the same.

FTC Complaint Is Issued Against Eastman Kodak Co.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced issuance of a complaint charging Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., with "fixing and controlling" the prices at which retail dealers sell certain kinds of film used by amateur motion picture photographers.

The commission said that the company had had in effect since February, 1938, a system which allegedly suppressed competition in the sale of two kinds of film and deprived purchasers of "advantages in price they would otherwise obtain under conditions of free competition."

Fixed prices were maintained, the FTC said, by agreements with dealers in the 44 states which have fair trade acts, and by refusing to sell products to dealers who failed to maintain such prices.

Costa Rica Loaned $4,600,000 by The Export-Import Bank

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Export-Import Bank loaned Costa Rica $4,600,000 for construction of part of the Pan American highway extending from San Jose to the Panama border.

The road has been planned as part of the western hemisphere defense, and the United States public roads administration will lend engineers to Costa Rica to supervise the construction.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, in announcing the loan, said that it would give about four years' employment to citizens of Costa Rica, who have been hard pressed economically because of the European war's restrictive effects on the coffee market.

Increase in FDIC Insurance Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Banking Committee has recommended that bank deposit insurance provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation be increased from $5,000 to $10,000.

It reported favorably on a bill to achieve this and to decrease from one-twelfth of 1 per cent to one-fourteenth the assessment rate on insured banks.

Minimum Soft Coal Prices In Effect on October 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bituminous Coal Division announced that minimum soft coal prices and market regulations positively would take effect Oct. 1 and be enforced to the exact letter of the law.

Howard A. Gray, Director, emphasized this in a formal statement which aides said was intended to refute any idea, inspired by numerous long delays, that the industry still could take the division's pronouncements "with a grain of salt."

"The division," Mr. Gray said, "has made preparations to begin operation of the compliance program on a nation-wide scale immediately when the prices become effective, Oct. 1. Division compliance agents will operate in the producing fields and the consuming areas . . . with the co-operation of representatives of the bituminous coal producers' boards."

This Changing World

Tax Exemption—Plugging the Leak at Top of Income Tax Seen as First Task of Commission Proposed by Mr. Willkie—Making Fat Incomes Fatter

By H. B. Elliston

Words have a habit of serving as a substitute for action. Much, for instance, has been said of late about conscripting wealth, but the opportunity of conscripting quite a bit of wealth was presented to Congress last week, and the conscriptionists remained mum. I refer to the amendment to the excess profits tax bill which Senator Prentiss M. Brown offered in the Senate for doing away with tax-exemption in bond issues. If, as I said on Monday, the real way to conscript wealth is via taxation, the real starting point is to plug the leak at the top of the income tax structure—the leak, that is, which enables big incomes to escape the full clutches of the tax collector, and stay relatively untouched in the haven of tax-exempt securities. Yet the Brown amendment was defeated. And it got only perfunctory support from the Administration, despite the fact that here was a sure way of achieving the very object which animated the Administration in pressing for an excess profits tax bill, viz, a curb on millionaire-making.

Millionaires are embalmed in America by this reciprocal immunity from taxation of the bonds issued by the Federal and state governments. In a book called "Taxation: The People's Business," Secretary Mellon gave a striking illustration. His example was the estate of William A. Rockefeller. The total market value of Mr. Rockefeller's taxable stocks was less than $7,000,000, whereas the value of his tax-exempt bonds was over $44,000,000, or six times that amount. An equally glaring instance, as I recall, was the estate of Senator James Couzens of Michigan, who made a great fortune out of the Ford enterprise, and then stuck it away in tax-free bonds. If the bonds were issued by state or municipalities, the Federal tax collector hadn't been able to touch them; if they were issued by the Federal Government, the states had had to keep hands off. And all the time you and I, with our modest earned incomes, had to suffer the depredations of both Federal and State treasurers on the same income.

* * *

No tax dodging is involved in this rich man choice of tax-free investments. Some of the persons who so escape taxation probably would invest the bulk of their money in "governments," anyway. It is a fact that I'm commenting upon, not a dodge. The problem is quite impersonal. Such an emphasis is necessary because as soon as people wake up to a flaw in their governmental system they are apt to pin the blame on the beneficiaries of it. An example was the old capital gains and losses levy. This enabled some rich to escape payment of any taxes at all in the worst years of the depression. When people woke up to that leak, they blamed the non-tax payers (Governor Landon, I believe, said it made him see red), though the fault lay squarely at the people's door. The same can be said about tax-exemption on government securities.

The exemption I have approached from the standpoint of conscripting wealth, but the proper approach is, of course, reform. Exemption of this sort flies in the face of Adam Smith's first canon of taxation: namely, ability to pay. "The subjects of every state," wrote Adam Smith, "ought to contribute toward the support of government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities." Hence we have the graduated income tax. But, if the income is obtained from government bonds, the graduated income tax doesn't apply, and so the Adam Smith canon is inverted: those with top incomes may enjoy the bottom rates.

The benefit of tax exemption is difficult to assess statistically. The best way is to compute the yield, or income, on tax free government bonds plus an allowance for the income surtax that the rich bondholder escapes by keeping his money in those government bonds. In effect the rich man in the highest income brackets is offered a return of around 12 per cent on his government obligations. To the person in the lowest income bracket the same bond would be worth about 2½ per cent. Tax exemption is thus a tremendous bonus to the rentier (as the French call the enjoyer of unearned income) of great wealth.

* * *

The exemption is violative, too, of another Adam Smith maxim. Among men of wealth it discriminates against those who "give maintenance and employment to great multitudes." As I say, it is the rentier who is offered a bonus. And it is the man who earns his income (in salaries and fees for work done) or makes his income out of his business enterprise who doesn't get the bonus. The benefit of tax exemption is thus enjoyed, in Prof. H. C. Simon's words, in his book "Personal Income Taxation," "by idle, passive holders of highly conservative investments."

Now this benefit was not handed to the wealthy for the sake of doing them a favor. Oh dear, no! Such a result is incidental. The genesis of tax exemption goes back to the establishment of the United States. A great deal of argument was then aroused as to the precise boundaries of authority between the Federal and state governments. Naturally the thorniest argument occurred over taxation. Finally, as one of the bulwarks of union, there was interpreted into the Constitution the decision that the Federal government and the local governments should be reciprocally excluded from taxing each other's bonds. And that interpretation, made a century ago, still stands in practice.

The man responsible for this interpretation was America's great Chief Justice, John Marshall. Marshall in a famous opinion took a rigid view of state sovereignty. He said, "The power to tax involves the power to destroy." Thus, he concluded, neither the Federal nor the state governments had power under the Constitution to tax the securities of the other lest one should undermine and destroy the other. Such is the respect for judicial authority in the United States that very few people dispute Marshall. Yet it was his decision that made this hole at the top of the income tax structure.

* * *

In the recent past, President Roosevelt has challenged the validity of Marshall's opinion. In January, 1939, he asked Congress himself to pass a law plugging this income tax leak, and thus open up a luscious pasturage to the tax collector. His effort got nowhere. It was shelved till Senator Brown brought it up. Why, then, didn't the President again seize the opportunity of pushing an issue which he himself had raised? Not, you may be sure, that he had accepted defeat, or was disillusioned by Senatorial neglect. Mr. Roosevelt doubtless felt that the amendment would delay the tax bill, and was simply biding his time to return to the attack, in the event of re-election. What if he isn't re-elected and Mr. Willkie becomes President? What would Mr. Willkie as President do? Without mentioning the tax exempts specifically, the Republican standard bearer, in his Los Angeles speech, promised a sort of Wickersham commission into the tax structure. Such a reappraisal of the tax chaos and an overhauling of the system are long overdue, and tax exemption couldn't help but be the first problem in taxation for attack.

Tax exemption, however, always finds a bulwark in state's rights. Apart from their argument on Marshallian grounds, the States have a practical side to their objection against ending the tax exempts. If there were no exemption from Federal taxation on their bonds, the States obviously would have to pay more on their borrowings. And the States are able through the Senate—every member of which in Carter Glass's words is a special ambassador for his state—to block remedial action. So a leak is allowed to continue which is at one and the same time what Mr. Mellon called "an economic evil of great magnitude" and a dam against the conscription of wealth.

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DETROIT—On October 15, 1940, the Bankers Trust Company of Detroit will pay the regular semi-annual dividend of 30 cents a share to holders of stock on record October 5, 1940.

Local Classified

(Continued.)

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Small house or apartment furnished, very reasonable rent. Phone Lincoln 1018 before 8 a. m. or after 6 p. m.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, chokers. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

WANTED TO RENT

FAMILY of 2 wants 4 or 5 room house; or 3 or 4 room unfurnished apartment with Protestant family; must have modern conveniences; not more than 25 miles out from New York, fairly accessible to trains; rent must be under $35. Write Box S-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertising phone 4-2560 Monday Wednesday and Friday mornings.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

● **NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY AN ELECTRIC RANGE!**

If your electricity is on United Illuminating Co. lines, there will be NO CHARGE FOR ITS INSTALLATION.

The place to buy it, of course, is

HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN

Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs

We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

HAMILTON WATCHES

Henry C. Reid & Son

1134 Broad Street
Near Fairfield Avenue

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SALE FOR 30 DAYS ENDING OCTOBER 16

SEMI-LUSTRE ..... $2.98—reg. 3.65 gal.
MARNOT VARNISH ..... $3.95—reg. 5.00 gal.
FLOOR ENAMEL ..... $2.98—reg. 3.85 gal.

1009 Broad Street Dial 6-0113

BETTY BARNUM SHOES

$7.50

only at

READ'S

MEIGS

Princess Royal
3-Thread Hosiery, 59c

Regularly 89c

NEW FALL SHADES

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Perfection Oil Heater
$6.25 to $10.95
Electric Bowl Heaters
$2.50 to $8.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

For
A Delightful Evening
We invite you to visit
THE
Pickwick Theatre
GREENWICH 3760

W. D. WEBB INC.
For School—Watches
Fountain Pens—Napkin Rings
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 124

Craig Electrical Company
Radio and Electric Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

Lamps
FOR THE FALL SEASON
Lamp Shades, also shades made to order or recovered.
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN
TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
31 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

BAKED BEANS and BROWN BREAD
Every Friday and Saturday
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you
OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

delicatessen
the finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts. Fresh Daily

RUTH DEXTER
Sports Apparel
Catering to
The SCHOOL GIRL
The BUSINESS GIRL
The TAILORED TYPE and SPORTSMINDED
990 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
763 Main St Phone 1661

New Fall Furniture
Showing
Featuring the Very Latest
Living Room Group
BULLARD, FOWLER & LaPLACE
75 W. MAIN STREET

Rockwell Silver Company
35 MAPLE STREET
RETAIL DEPT.
Special attention given to Wedding Presents, Large and Small
OPEN 10-12—1-5 DAILY

MIDDLETOWN

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
New Location: 100 Main Street
Corner Williams St. Tel. 1788
Washing AAA *Polishing* *Lubricating* ALA

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

R. W. Camp Co.
Quality Clothes for the Men of the Family
Visit our Boys Own Shop
Outfitters for Boy Scouts
412-416 MAIN STREET

"And be a Friend to Man"
There is a Greeting Card for every occasion. Be friendly and send some
HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN
113 College Street Tel. 2260
LENDING LIBRARY

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

SYKES & LIBBY
INC.
Jewelers for 27 Years
Watches and Diamonds
808 CHAPEL STREET

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats
Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing — Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women exclusively in New Haven priced $6.95 and upwards.
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Mrs. Emley's Food Shop, Inc.
A Complete Line of
FINE BAKERY PRODUCTS
1361½ Chapel St. 89 Howe St.

Libbie's
ANNUAL FUR SALE
Sept. 26, 27 and 28 only
Coats as low as $55.00. Also Frocks and Suits
74 CENTER STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

SOLTOW & SPARROW
Silver by Georg Jensen
Orrefors Glass from Sweden
43 Whitney Avenue

Fifth Ave. Fashion Shop
Exclusive Millinery
All Hats One Price
$1.95
None Higher
82 Center Street
(Rear of Gamble Desmond)

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

Roman Stripe Hosiery
Inside Outer, .79 Semi-Service, .79
Sheregrain, $1.00 Medium and
Rograin, $1.15 Extra Long
In all the New Fall Shades
J. I. MALLETTE
88 WASHINGTON ST., SOUTH NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

WILLIAMS FUEL OIL **OIL-O-MATIC** HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171
September Sale of
HOUSEWARES
Now in Progress! Save!

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.
129 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

Special Sale and Demonstration of S. S. Pierce Fine Foods
ON SEPT. 30 TO OCT. 6
GRAND CENTRAL MARKET
37 Atlantic St. — Phone 46126

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H.'s"
Misses' and Women's
UTILITY COATS
Sparkle in a vivid plaid one day—and brave the rain in a classic gabardine the next. . . . Wear it through autumn and shine at the football games.
Prices **$10.98** up

Buy these wonderful
NO-MEND STOCKINGS
and be assured of extra long wear
Newest Fall Shades **$1.15** pair

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
See Sears New 1940 patterns in color perfect wall paper. Better quality at lower prices.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 East Main Street at Mill
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

Crisp, cool days announce the approach of winter. Let's mix October sunshine with the paint that you order for your home!
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636
Visit Waterbury's Newest, Most Modern Store of Home Decoration

WINDSOR
CURTAIN SHOP
Curtains—Draperies—Domestics
127 BANK STREET

American designed fashions for American women
at
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Presenting a Complete Selection of Fur-Trimmed Coats from 29.98 up
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
8809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

Colonial and Early American Reproductions
STEIN FURNITURE
BALTIMORE
225-227 W. SARATOGA STREET

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Be sure to visit
Whitney's Housewares Fair
in Good Housekeeping Center this Week
Instructive! Interesting! Practical!

FRENCH Jacques et Rene INC. HAIR STYLISTS
113 State Street Tel. 5-5515

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

Ethel DeBoer Wood
INTERIOR DECORATOR
456 Washington Avenue
For Appointment call 3-4527

WILLIAM F. BREHM
Insurance
Life Annuities
Fire, Automobile, Inland, Marine
75 State Street 3-3224

ESTABLISHED 1865
The Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
out of the high rent dist. at Broadway foot of Madison Ave. Now featuring many outstanding values in this their 75th Anniversary. Evenings by appointment, ample parking, personal car available, dial 4-2159.

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
Benjamin Moore & Co.
PAINT PRODUCTS
Wallpaper
516-518 Broadway — Phone 4-1411

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy at home—
ZANOL PRODUCTS
Household Necessities
Quality—Economy
Convenience—Personal Service
BENJAMIN N. STEEVENS
67 Walnut St. 2-7327

All you need to know about Paint is
Sherwin-Williams
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
162 Washington Street
Johnson City and Endicott

DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Coal — Fuel Oil — Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

MEN'S CLOTHES
For Fall
Clippercraft All-Wool Suits, Topcoats and Overcoats 25.00
Manhattan, Essley, Scoterest Shirts—Nunn-Bush Shoes, Dobbs Hats, and other well-known high quality accessories.
at McLEAN'S MEN'S STORE
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

For Perfect Foot Comfort
Try our specialized service on
FOOTSAVER VITALITY
DR. LOCKE HEALTH SPOT
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCOMB AND McCOMB Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Gramatan
Moving & Storage Co.
INC.
Local and Long Distance
Fire Proof Storage—
Packing and Shipping
Use experienced men and save
100 Pondfield Rd. Tel. Bronxville 1456
Tel. 1246—1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service

Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local advertisers phone Grant 7431. 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4575 Open Evenings

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 Delaware Ave. 304 Main St.

CORTLAND—HOMER

Save on Your Fuel Bills with Storm Sash and Doors
Let us quote you
MAXSON & STARIN
43 E. Court St. Phone 52 Grove St.
Cortland Homer
Cortland County's Oldest Lumber Yard

ELMIRA

'blue coal'
Marked for your protection. The blue tint is your guarantee of better, more economical fuel.
CHEMUNG COAL CO.
299 E. Washington Ave. PHONE 6269

Lamp Sale
Table Lamps valued to $6.95 now $3.95
Floor Lamps valued to $15.95 now $9.95
WRIGHT ELECTRIC CO.
DIAL 2-0974 118 N. MAIN STREET

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE **Esso** SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

A complete Fall line of
ENNA JETTICK Models
at $5.00 and $6.00
with many styles in the $5.00 bracket
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

Fall Housecleaning Time
Send Rugs, Curtains, Blankets NOW!
ROBISON & SMITH, INC.
Launderers and Cleaners

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

4th Anniversary Sale
now on
Wayside Furniture Store
EDWARD LA PLACE
280 South Main Street

Beautify Your Home
with
VENETIAN BLINDS
get our new low prices
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

(Continued)
GULFLEX GULFPRIDE
GULF NO NOX GASOLINE
Three Necessities for Your Motoring Pleasure
For Safety Ride on
GOODYEAR TIRES and LIFEGUARDS
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Ithaca, N. Y.
Phone 2128

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

New Basement Store
QUALITY AT LOW COST
BIGELOW'S
Jamestown, N. Y.

FALL COLOR AFFILIATES
in costume accessories—
gloves, bags, etc.
NELSON'S of Jamestown
"Dept. Store of Specialty Shops"

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

You can look so lovely for so little at the
Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
Dresses $4.95-$7.95
Sweaters—Skirts—Hosiery—Slips
3193 DELAWARE AVE. DE 6522
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Eves.

VIOLA STEVENS
2823 DELAWARE AVENUE
Hats and Accessories
Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Evenings

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

DAVID'S SHOES
Featuring Selby, Florsheim, Physical Culture and other Nationally Advertised Brands.
Prices $3.95 to $5.95
1000 CENTRAL AVENUE
(Opposite Columbia Theatre)

Selmar Form Studio
Mary Wolshonok—Selma Zuckerman
Corset and Gift Shops
1926 Mott Av. Far Rockaway 7-6907
777 Madison Ave., New York City
Rhinelander 4 9191
(Formerly 33 West 52nd St.)

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
Featuring a Smart Collection of Sportswear, Afternoon and Evening Clothes
Lee Brous
Phone Ced. 3314 497 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Wave Specialist
White Hair Our Specialty
From $3.50
Zotos at $10.00
All Permanents include a re-permanent of ends at the end of three months.
Call Flushing 9-1115
SID'S
Your Hairdresser
Main St. and 38th Ave. Free Parking at Community Parking Space

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
Manhattan Shirts Knox Hats
37-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

Electrical Appliances
CROKER-EVANS
1941 RADIOS as low as $9.95
POPULAR BRANDS
41-27 Main Street FL 9-6056

Antonius A&S Saftlas
Interior Decorators
UPHOLSTERING SLIP COVERS
136-13 Roosevelt Ave. Ind. 3-4212

Is Your Car Ready for That Trip?
Expert Repairing
PARK FLUSHING GARAGE
24-Hour Service SOCONY PRODUCTS
135-27 40th Road Fl. 9-7500
Opp. Grove St. Entrance L. I. R. R.

SMART HATS
For Misses or Matron from $3.75
Hats Remodeled
harriet hats
142-05 ROOSEVELT AVE. AT UNION ST.

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No job too big or too small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St.
Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily except Saturdays and Sundays THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

It Costs No More to Frame Correctly at
FOREST HILLS SHADE and FRAME CO.
70-58 AUSTIN ST. BO. 8-1008

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

ROSTON'S
Hosiery, Girdles, Gloves, Lingerie, Housecoats and Robes
72-30 Austin St. Bo. 8-4515

FREEPORT

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
Fall Outfits for Men
Featuring
• ARROW SHIRTS •
STETSON HATS
• INTERWOVEN HOSE •
80 So. Main St., FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.

UNITED FOOD STORE
HERMAN REIMER, Prop.
Fruits—Delicatessen
Groceries—Frosted Foods
27 SO. MAIN STREET
We Deliver Call Freeport 913—923

HOUSEHOLD EFFICIENCY
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines, Fireplace Fixtures, Wearever, Pyrex and Stainless Steel Ware.
50 W. Merrick Rd. Freeport 3985

FREEPORT—Wantagh

NEW 1941 CARS NOW ON DISPLAY
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
WANTAGH MOTORS, Inc.
Sunrise Highway, Wantagh
Tel. Wantagh 25

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

Fleur de Lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDEL
Beauty—Quality
Excellent Service
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

HINDER HAT SHOPPE

The Latest Fall Fashions
$1.85
Sport, Dress, Matron Hats in 22, 23, 24
2 THIRD STREET
Phone Great Neck 3444
Open Evenings

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now on Display
New 1941 Line
"SILVERTONE" RADIOS
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
158 Main Street — Hempstead 840

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

WALTER'S LAUNDRY
Phones
Hempstead 3831
Freeport 3831
Hollis 5-6201

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

HENRI
HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4388

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St Hav 4-3506—3507
Garage Headquarters for the visitors to our World's Fair.
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

DAINTEE FALL BAGS

Largest and most unusual selection of bags

"DAINTEE GIRL" Hosiery—an unusual hose at 69c pr. 3 prs. $2.00

37-33 82ND STREET JACKSON HEIGHTS
886 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES $35

Stanley's FUR SALE
Made to Order. Remodeling. Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. NE. 9-8650

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service (If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

Come and Visit
HABERMAN'S
NEW MODERN STORE
8214 Roosevelt Ave.
HA. 4-8220 NE. 9-2447

Custom Craft Hats
Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER—HATTER
37-46 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8509

MONDAY, TUES. AND WED. SPECIAL
Until Oct. 16
Reg. $5.00 Machine PERMANENT WAVE *Complete* $3
Other Permanents from $5
FLORENCE BEAUTY SALON
37-62 81 St. (Above National City Bank)
Call HAv. 9-3832 for Appointment

For Conscientious Service
Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86TH STREET
MENDING - DARNING - BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

DECORATIVE ARTS, Inc.
Mirrors—Lamps
Pictures and Framing
Greeting Cards
82-11½ 37th Avenue

Exclusive Hats
Ready Made and Made to Order
Betty Hat Shop
37-31 82nd Street, Jackson Heights

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
Made to Order
Remodeling
Exceptional Values
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready made hats $1.85 and up
Hats made to order

Natural Bridge Shoe Shop
Natural Bridge and Queen Quality Shoes for Women
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
89-63 164TH STREET

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp 4146

LYNBROOK

VAN ROON'S
presents Newest Styles in Sportswear for School and College. Corset fittings by expert corsetieres.
Van Roon's
HOSIERY - CORSETS - LINGERIE - GLOVES
25 Atlantic Avenue, Lynbrook
90 South Main Street, Freeport

Walter S. Miller Jr.
GIFT SHOPPE
LAMPS
64 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

S & M Service Station
GREASING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given.
Free pick-up and delivery.
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway Phone Lyn 3164

Greatest Values
Largest Variety
WOOL FABRICS
on Long Island
SILK CITY
on Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE Floral Park

SUPER Faust MARKET
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"
SELF SERVICE
Groceries, Vegetables, Dairy Products, Meats

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Full Selection of
Christmas Cards
For inspection at home call
Virginia 9-3485
Mrs. Dorothy F. Rodger, 8680 102 St.

Fall Millinery
$1.85 and up
The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th Street

Barbizon Lingerie
Sport Wear — Hosiery
Gloves
Feller's Corset Shop
102-59 Jamaica Ave.

L. SERAYDARIAN
Rugs, Carpets and Stair Cushions
Cleaners of Fine Rugs and Carpets
112-04 Jamaica Avenue
Phone CLeveland 3-8756

Walk-Over
Melanie Step In $8.95
Kalistenicks Shoes for Children
X-Ray Fitting
TOLLEY'S
Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

FURS
Remodeled and Repaired
at low prices during early Fall season
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 104th Street
Established 1919 Tel. Vir. 9-8314

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

Lovely Flowers
A. Dahmen
115-14 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9497

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

CHILDREN'S Apparel
JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
9019 Jamaica Av., 115-11 Jamaica Av.

Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS • HATTERS
9105 JAMAICA AVENUE
Stetson Hats—Jarman Shoes
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
New Branch at
9529 Jamaica Ave., cor. 96 St.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Exquisite Fall Hat Styles
at Only $1.89
BOBBEN SHOPS
268 MERRICK ROAD

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton
Phone: LAurelton 8-2241 Estimates Furnished
D. F. DRISCOLL
Painting, Decorating and Paper Hanging
137-26 224th Street Laurelton, L. I.

MAMARONECK

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

NICHOL'S SERVICE STATION
Boston Post Road and Barry Avenue
Phones 468-3194—24-Hour Service
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
GAS, TIRES, OIL, BATTERIES
AUTO REPAIRS and TOWING

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES
ALL STYLES ALL SIZES $6.50
We carry a Complete Line of Gift Slippers for the Entire Family
THE **YORK SHOE** STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St. Yonkers

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

"Service that Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
OAkwood 3434 27 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820
for a Friendly Service
210 MILL STREET

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

Moe Meyer Store
Millinery
87 Vater St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
WEBB MOTOR SERVICE
Complete Automotive Service
New Rochelle 5996
726 North Avenue, Opp. Beechmont

LEONARD WHITE
Teacher of Dancing
Classes now forming for
BALLET, INTERPRETATIVE, TOE, TAP AND BALLROOM DANCING
NEW ROCHELLE 3614 124 North Ave.

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

LA ROSE SHOPPE
NOW SHOWING
New Fall Styles
DRESSES—SPORTSWEAR
CORSETS
525 Main St., Kresge Bldg.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
TIME TO OUTFIT FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
• Hickey-Freeman Clothes
• Interwoven Sox
507 MAIN STREET

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
490 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. NR 8220—NR 1170

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Sterling Palace Garage
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
SOCONY
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
We also pay highest prices for old gold, diamonds, platinum and silver.
DIAMONDS SET WHILE YOU WAIT
Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 WEST 181 ST.
WA 3-0280

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

NEW DORP

KOCH HALL PAINT COMPANY
Wall Paper and Paints
16-18 New Dorp Lane
New Dorp, S. I.

PORT RICHMOND

PURITAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS CO., INC.
1319 Forest Ave.—Phone Gib. 2-7270
Petro Oil Burners
Lewis G. Martin P. Vincent Sullivan

STAPLETON

TOY CENTER—Mary Arnold
57 BEACH STREET GIB. 7-2110
Opp. Liberty Theatre
Educational and Constructive toys. Party favors, Greeting cards. Gifts and toys for infants.

NEW YORK

PELHAM

DELLWOOD Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232. Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

***Pel-Mel* BEAUTY SALON**
This month we are celebrating our fourth anniversary. We take this opportunity to thank the readers of The Christian Science Monitor for their support.
Pel Mel Permanent Wave, $5-$10
Sept. 12-26, 1940
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
House Wares—Devoe Paints
Practical Gifts
Tel. PELHAM 2838

HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT. General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks. Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum. Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

McNulty and Carson, Inc.
GARAGE
GENERAL REPAIRING—GAS
TIRES—TOWING
WASHING
GREASING
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
75 4TH STREET, NORTH PELHAM, N. Y.
Tel. Pelham 2869

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PELHAM PICTURE HOUSE
175 Wolf's Lane Telephone 3160
Friday, Sept. 27, thru Mon., Sept. 30
CHARLES BOYER • BETTE DAVIS
ALL THIS, and HEAVEN TOO
Tues. and Wed., Oct. 1 and 2—"SUSAN AND GOD"
Start Thursday, Oct. 3—"FLORIAN"

PORT CHESTER

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
Semi-Annual Sale of Toiletries
Ends Saturday, Sept. 28th
138 Items included in this Big Sale
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

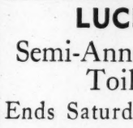
It's a Wallace Year
The Wallace Company

ARTCRAFT PRESS
PAUL E. HANKINSON, Prop.
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
22 Barclay St. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR HAPPY HEATING
1. ESSO and GILBARCO Oil Burners
2. ESSOHEAT Fuel Oil
3. 24-HOUR Oil Delivery and Burner Service
MID-HUDSON OIL CO.
PHONE 1266 POUGHKEEPSIE

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

CITY AUTO BODY WORKS
VANEK & TROPPMANN
745 MAIN STREET Phone 3344
Installation of
New Sport and Sedan Tops. Safety and Plain Glass, Celluloid in Curtains
Frame and Wheel Alignment



Our Famous Pumpkin Pie is a happy climax to your dinner.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main St. Phone 3503

ROCHESTER

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

SHERMAN'S GARAGE
See us at our new location
2450 Monroe Avenue Hillside 2175
Reliable Automobile Repairing
21 years' experience
Prices Reasonable

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Main 2659 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S. at Court
Call or Write

Beck
CLEANERS—DYERS
FURRIERS
Telephone Monroe 84 84

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
681 Clinton Avenue North

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

MARGARET TITCOMB
at new location
Clothes for TOWN and COUNTRY
Tower Circle and Spencer Place
Telephone Scars. 3742

SAGAMORE MARKET
Groceries
Fruits—Vegetables
Meats — Sea Food
"Cash and Carry Service"
Low Prices
90 Garth Road Phones Scars. 4616, 7, 8

ELSA ZUCKERT
Presenting
Beauty Counselor
Sensible Skin Care
Cosmetics, reasonably priced, honestly advertised and styled as women want them!
38 Lawrence Avenue Phone Scars. 3311

MILADY SHOP
Corsets
For the New Fall Silhouette also Lingerie, Hosiery, Negligees
45 Harwood Court Phone Scars. 3353
Experienced Graduate Corsetiere

SCARSDALE BOOTERY
6 Harwood Court Tel. Scars. 3116

YOLAN'S
Hosiery—Lingerie
Brassieres—Corsets
Complete Line of New Fall Foundations including "NYLON"
Yolan Elton—Expert Corsetiere
Theatre Bldg., 80 Garth Road
Tel. Scars. 5244

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
PRINTER Wick
Telephone 2222

PLUMBING • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE (Continued)

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

HARWOOD BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of Hairdressing
Harwood Bldg. Room 223
Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone Scars. 3777

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 3900—W. P. 8868

"For Beauty in Good Taste"
The Jean Wallace Shop
What distinguishes Jean Wallace Beauty Service? The Spirit of Consideration, the Thoughtfulness, the extra Courtesies, and Unexpected Attentions shown.
At the Station HARTSDALE Phone Sc. 2620

SCHENECTADY

SCHENECTADY'S NEW JUNIOR DEPT. STORE
See our display of
Kitchen Ware — Housefurnishings and Household Labor Saving Devices
SHELDON & HALL
234 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
FASHIONS

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

The Rendezvous of Smart People
Style—Service—Sensible Prices
Lady Lee-Evelyn Shop
249 State St. Tel. 4-8814

HENRY'S CLEANERS
Cleaning—Tailoring
Re-lining—Rug Cleaning
412 Smith St. Tel. 4-8434

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast- Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

WITHERILL'S
Exciting New Fur Fashions
Our new second floor Fur Salon features the finest assortment we've ever had.
FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6518

MUNCY'S FOOD MARKET
Quality Meats, Produce Groceries
1919 South Ave. Tel. 6913

ASSOCIATED Laundries
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Quality Services
Phone 2-8121

TROY

GEO. B. ROTH
Broughton's
297 RIVER ST. TROY, N.Y.
Fur Coats—Cloth Coats—Dresses
Moderately Priced

Kelly Corset Shop
MARTHA A. GRATTAN
Corsets, Brassieres, Lingerie and Style Garments
Weed Bldg., 407 Fulton Street
Tel. Troy 590

UTICA

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & Co.
241 Genesee Street

Ready-to-Wear
COATS, DRESSES *and* ACCESSORIES
for Fall and Winter
Howard Rock
128 Bleecker Street Tel. 2-0220

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges

SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

WATERTOWN

SEE HER SATURDAY
"Miss Barbizon"
Ask her to show you Barbizon's beautiful new Fall styles in slips, gowns, pajamas, bedjackets, robes. She'll be at Empsall's one day only —Saturday, September 28.
Empsall's

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fall and Winter Clothes
for Boys and Girls
brother & sister
126 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains
Opposite Altman's

C. R. WALLAUER & Co.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Ave. White Plains, N. Y. Ph. White Plains 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Ph. Port Chester 3913

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Be sure to see our newest feature—Sport Clothes by IZOD of LONDON
Tailor by appointment to British Royal family. Exclusive in Westchester with
L. A. Schulman White Plains, N.Y.
181 MAMARONECK AVE.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

Sherman's
Complete Outfitters for Boys and Men
Sherman's
86 Mamaroneck Ave., next to Colony Thea.

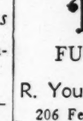
Quality—Courtesy—Service
LITTLE HAND LAUNDRY
Buttons Replaced—Tears Mended
Tel. White Plains 890
40 Westchester Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Exclusive Distributors of
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
For White Plains and Vicinity
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

"Welcome to our new shop"
You will be happy to see our full line of spiritual uplift cards.
Vickerman Party & Gift Shop, Inc.
172 MAMARONECK AVENUE

YONKERS

Caryl Beauty Salon



Individual Hair Styling and Beauty Culture
8 Caryl Ave.
Yonkers 5021

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY, MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON 6540—6541
52 Lawrence Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Five American inventors will be honored by the United States Government during October through the issuance of five stamps in the latest of the "Famous Americans" series. This "Inventors'" group will be the last of a series of seven of famous Americans.

The first stamp or 1-cent value of this group will picture Eli Whitney (1765-1825), who invented the cotton gin and was granted his patent in 1794, and the color of the stamp will be a bright blue-green. This stamp will be issued on October 7, at Savannah, Ga.

The second stamp or 2-cent value will picture Samuel F. B. Morse, (1791-1872), the "father" of telegraphy; the color of the stamp will be rose-carmine and first day sale will be at New York, N. Y., on October 7.

The third stamp or 3-cent value will picture Cyrus H. McCormick (1809-1884), who invented grain-harvesting machinery; the color will be a bright red-violet and first day sale will be October 14, at Lexington, Va.

The fourth stamp or 5-cent value will picture Elias Howe (1819-1867), who invented the sewing machine; the color will be ultramarine and the first day sales will be October 14, at Spencer, Mass., where he was born.

The fifth stamp or 10-cent value will picture Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922), inventor of the telephone; the color will be a dark brown and the first day sale will be on October 28, at Boston, Mass., 1940, the anniversary of the date on which Christopher Columbus discovered America. The 1-cent stamp will portray the Statue of Liberty and will represent Industry and Agriculture, the stamp will be green in color. The 2-cent stamp will show one of the new type anti-aircraft guns and will represent the Army and Navy; the stamp will be printed in red ink. The 3-cent stamp will picture the "Torch of Enlightenment" and will represent Security, Education, Conservation and Health, the color purple.

Stamps From Other Lands

Bulgaria—A set of three values, 2, 4 and 7-levas, have been issued in celebration of the annexation of Dobrechia, recently ceded by Rumania.

China—A $20 stamp in plum and blue color, and bearing the likeness of Sun Yat-sen, has been released.

Great Britain—Two additional overprints of the Centenary issue have been made for the Morocco Agencies. The values are reported to be 40-centimes and 70-centimes.

United States

The United States Government has announced that three new stamps will be issued in connection with the National Defense program. These stamps, the 1-cent, 2-cent and 3-cent denominations, will be placed on first day sale at Washington, D. C., on October 12,

The last installment of the "Famous American" series.

A Verse for Today . . .

Yea, many people and strong nations shall come to seek the LORD *of hosts in Jerusalem, and to pray before the* LORD.—ZECH. 8:22.

Where Would You Find—

1. A wildebeest?
2. Harvard University?
3. The four states which bound New Mexico?
4. Calderwood Dam?
5. San Sebastian?
6. Old Baldy Peak?
7. The world's largest fish pier?
8. Strawberry Mansion?
9. The country where tartans are worn?
10. The Rideau Canal?

(Answers appear on this page)

Gaining

Apples are the United States' leading fruit crop, but the orange crop is creeping up.

Tinted Glass

Plate glass mirrors can be had in blue, green, and flesh tints.

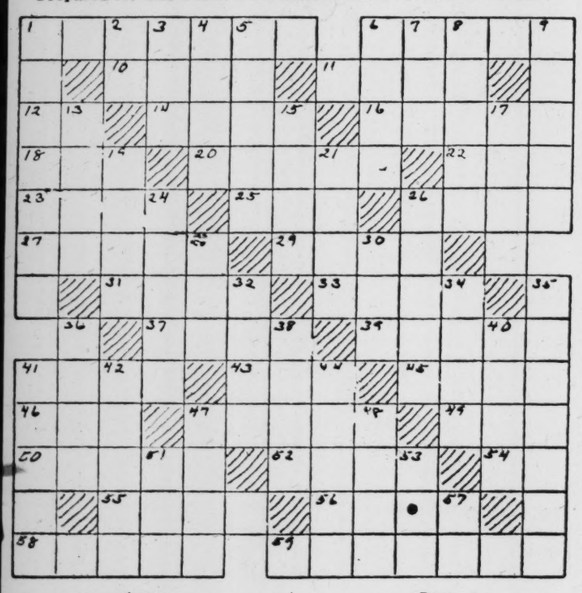
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Another name for the gnu found in South Africa, the strange animal with the head of a buffalo, the body of an antelope, and the tail of a horse.
2. Cambridge, Massachusetts.
3. Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas.
4. Built in 1930, on the Little Tennessee River, Tenn. for power; 230 feet high.
5. A fortified city in northern Spain.
6. Colorado; 14,125 feet.
7. The Boston Fish Pier, from which the greater part of the country's fresh fish supply is shipped.
8. At the entrance to Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; built 1798, now a museum.
9. The plaid fabrics worn by the Scotch.
10. It connects the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers at Ottawa, Canada.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "Plain Tales From the Hills"?
6—Would you plant, roast, or drive a maguey?
10—In Greek mythology, who is personification of one of mild and gentle winds?
11—Would you play, sail, or bake a lugger?
12—Where was Lot born?
14—Who was overseer of Nethinim in Ophel?
16—What ancient African city fell into ruin after Arab capture?
18—Lapin is what?
20—A city of Quebec, Canada.
22—What is name of a variety of lettuce?
23—What is orangutan called?
25—Who is dog hero of a Dr. John Brown tale?
26—What is a copper coin of U. S.?
27—Montezuma was emperor of whom (sing.)?
29—In England's summer game, what is bowled at wicket?
31—What is a commune of Switzerland?
33—What is a city of South Dakota?
37—Act I of "H. M. S. Pinafore" takes place at what time of day?
39—What U. S. President was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio?
41—What is a county of northeastern Pennsylvania?
43—Male sheep is what?
45—What is a river of Asia?
46—What suffix is equal to "ous"?
47—January was sacred to what Roman god?
49—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
50—Moby Dick was what?
52—Where would you find a yak?
54—Siemen's Unit (abbr.)
55—Green River, Wyoming, is what?
56—Who was father of Michaiah the prophet (II Chron. 18:8)?
58—Carmel's Ponsette is whose sister?
59—Whose defeat of Hannibal at Zama ended Second Punic War?

Down

1—What is a city of Texas?
2—What is Christopher Morley's native State (abbr.)?
3—What French village has thermal baths?
4—Kyoto is a character in what opera?
5—Who was brother of Abraham and Haran?
6—What is first name of Mr. Althouse, tenor?
7—Kindled.
8—Who stepped through a looking-glass?
9—What is often served with marmalade?
13—What is a peak of Andes Mts., Colombia?
15—If you visited Hejaz, whom would you see (sing.)?
17—Rabbit skin is called what?
19—Hamelin was rid of what?
21—Shechem was between Gerizim and what mountain?
24—What French river flows to English Channel?
26—What was first name of pianist whom Robert Schumann wed?
28—To make the sound of doves.
30—What part of furniture would a cabriole be?
32—Who is an Ibsen heroine?
34—In certain nursery rhyme, one of three bags of wool went to whom?
35—Who composed "Der Rosenkavalier"?
36—The slaihi is a fern, fish, or deer—which?
38—Who is a Zola heroine?
40—Shagbark yields what?
41—According to Browning, poetry is what?
42—Who said: "A thing of beauty is a joy forever"?
44—In Bible times, did one get cloth, bread, or music from nehiloth?
47—Who were saved by Esther?
48—What is an island of Dodecanese, northwest of Rhodes?
51—What is a river of Chile?
53—High mountain is called what?
57—What was a city of Canaanites?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Canny Warning

Observed on the rear of a large delivery van:

"Gi'e us a toot,
Before ye pull oot."

Always the Case

"What do they mean by twaddle?"

"That refers to arguments advanced by the other side."—Wall Street Journal.

Wasted Effort

Prof. (finishing long algebra problem): "And so we find that x equals zero."

Soph.: "All that work for nothing."—Railroad Trainman.

The Sample

Friend: "My, what a divot!"

Golfer (putting it in his pocket): "Oh, that's all right. I'll send it to Joe. He was asking what the course is like."—News and Views.

The Commuter

"Do you ever have to hurry to catch your morning train?"

"Well, it's about 50-50, you know. Either I'm standing on the platform while the train puffs in, or I puff in while the train is standing at the platform."—Pathfinder.

He Paid

A railway director rebuked a ticket collector who allowed him to go through the gate without producing his pass.

"No matter if you do know who I am," he said in reply to the collector's excuse, "I'm entitled to ride free only when I am traveling with that pass. You don't know whether I have it or not."

The collector, nettled into action, demanded to see the pass.

"Here—why—where—well, I declare," stuttered the railway director, "I must have left it at the office."

"Then you'll have to pay your fare," replied the collector grimly. —Grit.

Brevities

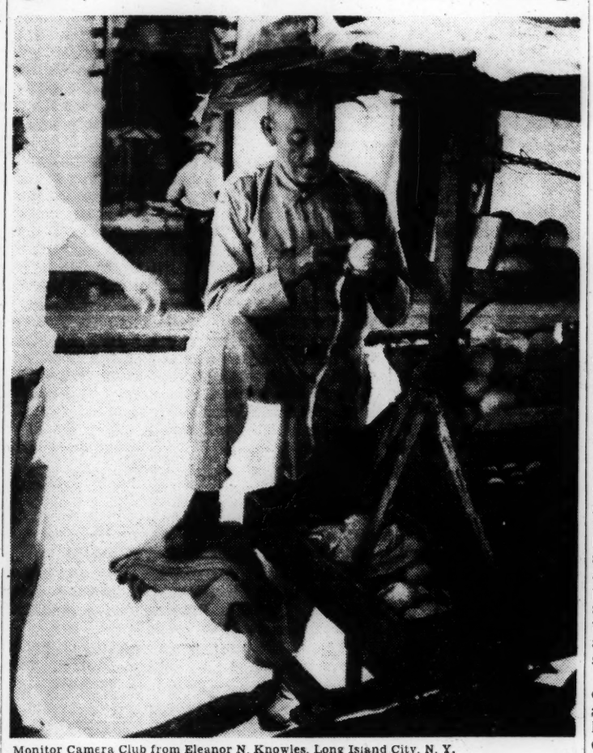
Buffalo Evening News: "Going out for meals would be pleasant if it were'nt for the bother of dressing."—Social column. Why should anybody dress up to go to the drugstore?

Kansas City Star: Archeologists have found razor blades in the Honduran jungle that were used 1,500 years ago. That teaches us there's a place to put them if we just look long enough.

Portland Oregonian: An association of roadbuilders has traced down the origin of driving to the right—but this does not explain the modern practice of driving straight down the middle of the highway.

Daily Quotation

A MAN will not be the better because he had a well-born father, if he himself is nought. But true high-birth is in the mind, it was never in the flesh.
—KING ALFRED.



Monitor Camera Club from Eleanor N. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.

The Orange Seller

The fruit vendor is to be found on every street in every village on the island of Puerto Rico. Carefully he peels the golden fruit in one unbroken strip, then cuts out a small circle at the top, and it is then ready to be enjoyed.

Daily Anecdote

Tyndall's Compliment to Edison

One of the most sincere compliments ever paid to the persistence and perseverance of Thomas A. Edison was bestowed by the famous physicist, Tyndall, while he was testifying in one of the former's patent suits. The two men had been working in research toward the same end, and Edison had succeeded while Tyndall had failed.

"I had progressed so far," explained Tyndall, "that the next step seemed to be too obvious to be worthy of investigation; but Edison took the step, and succeeded."

"When the next step was so plainly indicated," the great physicist was asked, "why did you not take it?"

"Because," replied Tyndall simply, "I was not Thomas A. Edison."

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Breathable Pressure Is Maintained in Stratoliner Cabins?

A recent development in air travel is the Stratoliner, a plane using air lanes three miles and more above the earth.

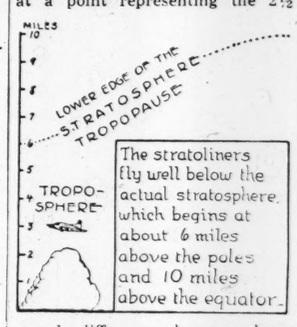
One of the things which had to be done to make such high flying possible was to provide the plane with a "pressure cabin"—one in which a pressure different from that of the outside air can be maintained.

At sea level the atmospheric or outside air pressure is nearly 15 pounds per square inch. This pressure decreases as you ascend above sea level. We say that the air is "rare" on a high mountain peak. That means that there are fewer air particles or molecules per given unit of space.

In the pressure cabin the needed packing of the air molecules closer together so that passengers may get their accustomed amount of oxygen is done by a pair of blowers or fans driven by the engines. The blowers suck air in through the front edge of the wings and force it into the cabin.

To prevent the escape of the air thus compressed, the cabin is sealed. The plane doors are hinged so as to open in—just the opposite from the way doors open on other planes. The doors shut against a slender tube of rubber filled with air at atmospheric pressure. As the plane rises and the outside pressure decreases, the air in the tube tends to expand and press tightly against the door, making the joint securely air-tight.

The blowers are not set in operation until the plane reaches an altitude of about 8,000 feet, the level at which air-line flights are commonly made. Above that level, the blowers increase the pressure in the cabin to 2½ pounds per square inch more than the pressure outside. The pressure is kept at a point representing the 2½ pound difference by a release valve at the tail. The stale, spent air escapes through this valve and fresh clean air is constantly drawn in by the blowers.



In the pressure cabin you enjoy breathing conditions as of 8,000 feet when the plane is actually nearly 15,000 feet up, and the cabin atmosphere is no rarer than on a 12,000-foot mountain when the plane soars at the dizzy height of almost four miles above the level of the sea.—W. P. Keasbey

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Internationalism

Evanston, Ill.

On a front page filled chiefly with accounts of the destruction caused by war, the Chicago Daily News recently published an article of a very different flavor.

It told of a scene in a poorly furnished basement flat where a former actress, alone, and in distress, was aided by an old friend and by neighbors.

The friend, living at some distance across the city from the one in need, when she heard of the situation borrowed money and arrived immediately with food and other supplies. "For ten days, twenty-four hours a day," stated the article, she "played the Good Samaritan."

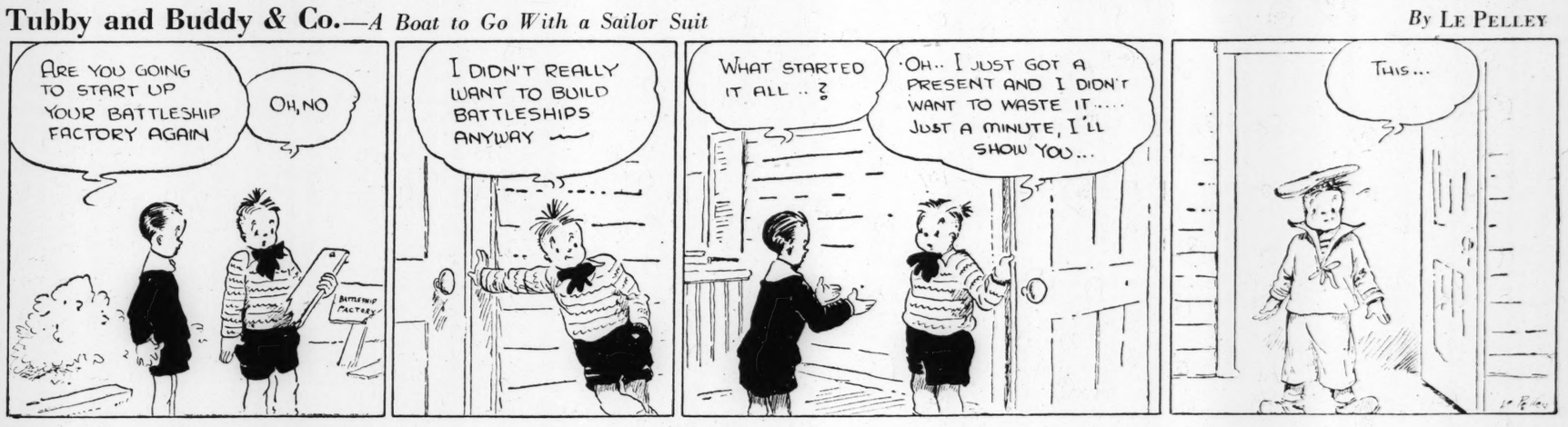
The woman in distress was English; the friend who cared for her was German; the woman in the store at the corner who aided in many ways was Jewish; the landlady upstairs who turned from household and family duties to help was Polish. "But they were all one," the writer pointed out, "as they alleviated the suffering of a neighbor."

The accent on international brotherhood thus struck was heightened by discovery of other facts about the friend of German origin who helped so much. She is the widow of an officer of the South African Royal Mounted Police. She has brothers and sisters in South Africa, South America, Canada, and Europe. Five of her six daughters are married respectively to a Canadian, a German, a Czechoslovak, a Croatian, and an American, and these five couples of diverse national backgrounds live near each other in the same section of Chicago, maintaining close ties of affection.

Individuals are doing it. Nations can find the way.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Boat to Go With a Sailor Suit*

By LE PELLEY


ARE YOU GOING TO START UP YOUR BATTLESHIP FACTORY AGAIN
OH, NO
BATTLESHIP FACTORY
I DIDN'T REALLY WANT TO BUILD BATTLESHIPS ANYWAY
WHAT STARTED IT ALL .. ?
OH.. I JUST GOT A PRESENT AND I DIDN'T WANT TO WASTE IT..... JUST A MINUTE, I'LL SHOW YOU...
THIS...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Shaking Hands May Be All Right But—*

By RODGERS

Nick was a little upset to see so many dogs heading his way, but I quickly explained that it was a friendly call—
Then I introduced him to the Gloom Chasers and Nick politely shook paws as his master has trained him to do—
But of course we didn't feel that we were really acquainted until we had had a good sniff all around!
SNIFF

The Adventures of Waddles—*Wishful Thinking*

By THE HAGERS

IT SEEMED A SHORT HOP BY AIR ROUTE TO CROSS THE CANYON FROM BLACK BUTTE.
PROFESSOR QUACKED, "THE DRAKEVILLE PRESS WILL CALL OUR TRIP A BIG SUCCESS.
MY CLASS AT DRAKEVILLE 'U' I'D PACK. IF WE'D BROUGHT HESPERORNIS BACK."
I SIGHED, "AND HE WOULD BE SUPREME AS TACKLE ON OUR FOOTBALL TEAM!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Disarming Aggression

While the Japanese Army moved into still another country, Indo-China, news reports reminded Americans that their markets still were supplying much of the materials which made possible the continuation of ruthless war on China.

At the end of July, President Roosevelt extended the licensing system on exports of munitions so as to require licenses for the shipping out of aviation gasoline and No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap. It was supposed this would materially reduce the sale of scrap iron to Japan. But apparently few if any requests for licenses were refused, and within a few weeks 12,000 tons of iron rails had been loaded aboard Japanese freighters plying from San Francisco. Now Mr. Roosevelt has finally banned shipments of any scrap to Japan.

On September 4, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, warned the Japanese Foreign Office that pressure on Indo-China, then reported, would antagonize American public opinion. Yet on September 20, when Tokyo had delivered an ultimatum to the French colonial government at Hanoi, other Japanese ships in San Francisco bay ports were taking aboard 450 tons more of old streetcar rails, 5,000,000 gallons of ordinary gasoline, and a cargo of acetone, used in making smokeless powder. Obviously embargoes on other products besides metals are in order.

If consciences are so callous that they can shrug off moral responsibility, perhaps the effect on America's own defense program must soon stir the lethargic to action. The very size of that program is already induced by the threat which aggression offers to orderly nations. And the cost per unit of warships, tanks, guns and other munitions may readily be increased in some proportion by the bidding of Japan for American supplies of chemicals, petroleum products, wood pulp, and other materials.

Hitherto attention has been directed strongly to scrap iron because that is a necessary ingredient in Japanese steel production and because Japan has imported nine-tenths of her requirements from the United States. But Japan likewise obtains large percentages of her copper, ferro-alloys, lead, gasoline and lubricating oils, and motorcars, trucks, or motor parts from the United States.

In such supplies as these and in some less familiar minerals it can be said that American resources are fairly ample. Yet what will be thought of the wisdom of such trade if arms made of these materials are used to attempt to cut the United States off from sources of tin and rubber—materials it seriously needs—in the Dutch and British East Indies? Or what should be said even sooner, so long as that threat exists, of the wisdom of exporting materials whose absence from the American market increases, however slightly, the costs which American taxpayers must pay for defense?

The Legion and National Unity

William Green's declaration to the American Legion's Boston convention that the American Federation of Labor now reverses its long-time opposition to the Legion's preparedness program, and even endorses conscription, is another evidence of national unity in the defense effort.

Not the least of such evidences, too, is the Legion's unhesitating urging of every "practicable" aid to Britain, bringing this largest of the organization of former fighting men into line with policies previously enunicated by both Wendell Willkie and Franklin Roosevelt. This, taken with the Legion's resolution that if Americans must fight they should fight before a foe has an opportunity to attempt invasion of our shores, represents an enlightened change of previous Legion policy which, has, in essence, favored a strong home force and fighting only on American soil.

These evidences of unity, together with the Legion's promise of continued combatting of subversive groups at home—a program incidentally that needs to be tempered with wisdom—have contributed to making the twenty-second annual convention an occasion to be remembered.

The Legion can make a further contribution to the Nation by setting aside its pension demands during this time of ascending defense costs and inevitably sharp tax rise. Such a move would confirm the impression conveyed by the Boston convention that the Legion is growing up into a thoughtful and constructive influence in American life.

Congress Should Stay

In June the press and public of America prevented the adjournment of Congress. Press and public can and should do it again.

If Congress had gone home early in the summer it would have been necessary to convene a special session. In the last three months it has done vital work—voting the $10,000,000,000 defense program, adopting conscription, and shaping up the excess profits tax in addition to other important legislation. The members of Congress who have labored through a Washington summer deserve the thanks of the country. More than any single individual, Congress merits the "indispensable" label.

A grave and unexplained fault in Presidential leadership promoted the movement for adjournment in June. Mr. Roosevelt, in face of France's crumbling, said he saw no reason for Congress to remain "except to make speeches." Apparently the White House would again welcome the absence of Congress, although now it is primarily the members themselves who are pushing for adjournment. All of the House and a third of the Senate are up for election and have political fences to mend before November.

The emergency is less today than in June. But it is still so great that the President does not feel he can debate the issues of the election with Mr. Willkie. Congressmen might well adopt the plan of recessing briefly for absolutely essential campaigning. Several proved in the primaries that staying on the job in Washington was appreciated by their constituents. The press and public might well make plain its desire to have this "indispensable" part of the Government remain on guard in the national capital.

Dakar

British withdrawal from Dakar coincides with the wishes of General de Gaulle. Neither he as a Frenchman nor the British as former allies of France wished to set countrymen against countrymen or Frenchmen against Britain.

It now appears that General de Gaulle overestimated the support that awaited him at Dakar. Yet it may be that when he conceived the expedition considerable support did exist there. Stern measures were being taken just then by the Vichy Government to stamp out the de Gaulle movement on French soil. What may have happened in Dakar between the time when General de Gaulle planned his venture and the time he arrived to carry it out is a question whose answer may be grim.

But his plans having back-fired, the wisest course for his British supporters doubtless was to withdraw. French air raids on Gibraltar showed what might happen at many points where French and British positions are close. And the possibility of French aid to the Axis in the form of bases in Algeria or Syria, has to be considered. Britain has its hands full enough with the Battle of Britain.

Yet the Dakar incident—an undeniable blow to British prestige—indicates that British alertness is not confined to the Channel. And one important gain for the democratic front remains as a result of the Dakar incident. The relation of the war in Europe to United States interests has been once more underscored. Many a person who had hardly heard of Dakar now knows that it is considered by military and political strategists as "the key to the South Atlantic."

Autumnal Arabesque

Though to inhabitants of the North Temperate Zone, Autumn calls up pictures of sere fields and browning gardens, the season, nevertheless, is not without its own flowers. True, many of the blossoms which beautified July and August have ceased to bloom. Still they are replaced by others which hitherto have escaped notice.

The petunia, after vying vainly with the rose, is now at the peak of its beauty, and portulaca, lost among so many other flowers, now displays such a wealth of color as to challenge the rainbow. Varieties which, like the modest violet, have "bloomed and blushed unseen," now command their full share of belated appreciation.

The dandelion has (to the relief of harried householders) departed, but the gargantuan sunflower is much in evidence, doing its utmost to outshine even "old Sol." The zinnia adds its colorful contribution to late-blooming gardens, and dahlias outdo Joseph's coat, while fledgling chrysanthemums send forth the first timid blooms.

Soon, of course, the trees themselves will shine like flowers. Meanwhile, Autumn gardens will keep the season bright.

Our Readers Say—

Tributes to the British Fleet

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently, over a Mutual Radio broadcasting program, Mr. Wythe Williams, summarizing his impressions of the first year of the war, paid a wonderful tribute to the courageous spirit of the British people and to the British fleet.

I was reminded of two other eloquent tributes to the British fleet: one from Admiral Mahan's life of Nelson, and the other from Admiral Jellicoe's "With the Grand Fleet." At the outbreak of the first World War the Grand Fleet was mobilized at sea and on station when England issued her declaration of war. Admiral Jellicoe received the following message from the King (I quote from memory, and possibly inaccurately):

"At this grave moment in our nation's history, I send to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command, the assurance of my confidence that under your direction they will revive and restore the old glories of the Royal Navy, and prove again the sure shield of Britain in her hour of trial." The other quotation, from Mahan's "Nelson," refers to the time when Napoleon was threatening to invade England. Transports and troops were being assembled at the French Channel ports and the invasion of England seemed perhaps more imminent than it has seemed this year; but Mahan says,—"Nelson's lofty, distant, storm-beaten ships on which the Grand Army of the Republic never looked, stood between Napoleon and his dominion of the world."

Berkeley, Calif. STANFORD E. MOSES

Paying for Defense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In order that the responsibility and support of national defense be equally distributed, I propose the following amendment to the conscription bill:

"The present salary or income of each person drafted be paid by the army for the year's service. The money to be raised by additional taxes."

We should all support the national defense program according to our ability to pay. The profit must be taken out of war. But no one should be deprived of his income for a year while others profit by the national defense program. If anything we cherish—our jobs, business, homes, or wealth of all kinds—is to be defended, then we should pay the national defense insurance rate for its defense. RONALD HOOPER

Seattle, Wash.

No One Indispensable

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The need for impersonal appraisal and impartial criticism seems essential in the heat of a Presidential campaign, for policies and measures are inevitably attached to the name of the man under whose administration they were enacted, or are promised to be enacted, as the case may be.

Good, bad, or indifferent, the President takes the blame, and it needs a man of very broad shoulders to take it and come out smiling. It is equally clear that no one man is indispensable in any given position, and may the wisdom of this impartial truth guide both candidates. W. GRACE ADDISON

Jenkintown, Pa.

"Not-See" Alias Nazis

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is succinct evidence that in common usage today we may speak thoughtfully of the Nazi government as the "Not-See" government—not seeing that the result of self-will without the tolerance so potent in government by Principle (which true democratic government always is), inevitably spells self-destruction.

Webster defines "Swastika" as "a primitive symbolic religious ornament having arms bent at right angles." But we observe that the "Not-See" government has its arms "bent" on wrong intent at wrong angles.

San Francisco ERNEST V. DOEMMING

Draft, Jobs, Taxes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of your readers from Fargo, N. D., brought out two interesting sidelights on the conscription issue. Those of us in the mountains of Pennsylvania are in agreement that Fascism is a greater danger coming from within the country than from without—and coming, not only through conscription, but through the excessive armaments which, as many have brought out, will not solve the problem of providing for 10,000,000 men wanting jobs, nor solve the farmers' "overproduction" problem, nor provide consumers with anything more than rising prices and increased taxes. BATES JOHNSON

Orbisonia, Pa.

"If Thine Enemy Hunger—"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The humanitarian motive that sends the children of England out of the war zone into this country seems to be very good as far as it goes. Why not also offer this sanctuary to all the children of Europe that are affected by war and starvation?

It is hardly conceivable that either side should veto an offer that would alleviate the suffering of the young and innocent, of any and all nations, including the enemies.

Jesus said, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; and if he thirst, give him drink."

G. WARRINGTON MACNICHOLS

Seattle, Wash.

Shorter Hours the Solution?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor some time ago published an article by Wyoming's Senator O'Mahoney which proposed additional taxes to alleviate unemployment.

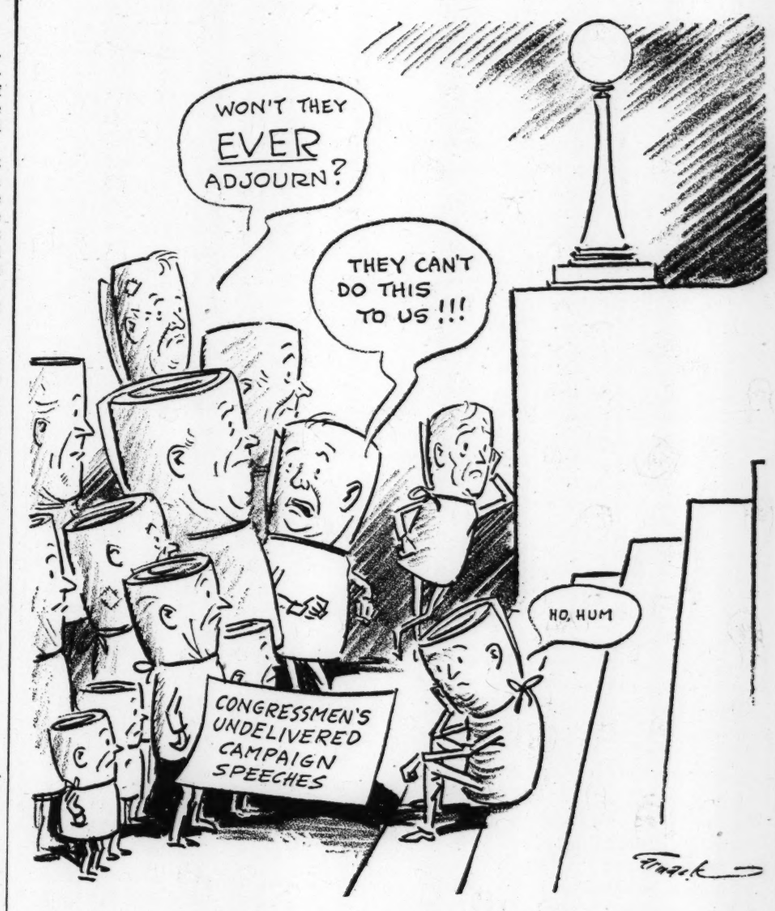
Why not try the five-day week, six-hour day, four-crew shift? Remember how 1894 brought into being the eight-hour day and forty-four hour week with its resultant prosperity and development up to 1929?

As for taxes—why not provide a substantial tax penalty for all who neglect to vote? With but 48 per cent of our people voting, we do not have representative government.

Arcadia, Calif. WALTER S. WHEATON

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Beginning to Feel Neglected



Parades: Boston and Nuremberg

As I watched the American Legion celebrating its national convention in Boston, I kept thinking of the great contrast between it and Herr Hitler's annual "Party Day" in Nuremberg. The Boston convention gave me a feeling of gratitude, humility, and consecration.

I felt grateful for the sacrifice of all the people who have made this America for me. As the men and women marched before me I could see, in my imagination, endless processions of English, Scotch, Irish, Swedes, Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Italians, sailing over the oceans, then tramping over the mountains, prairies, deserts, and swamps to create this America. There weren't many drums beating and bugles blowing then; there was loneliness, danger, privation, humiliation. Men and women, praying to God and helping one another, faced every risk and fulfilled every task to create America. I am very grateful to them.

Also, very humble before them. I, myself, haven't contributed much toward this undertaking. Others paid the price for me; laid my railroads, built my highways, made my land secure. They came from the ends of the earth to do it. I should like humbly to say "Thank you," to all the men and women of every nationality and social class, who for 300 years have worked for my America.

And with that humble gratitude comes a new devotion. Early Americans didn't clear forests, plant corn, build log cabins, merely to make a living, but to make a new way of living, a new kind of life. They came from all the nations, to break new paths for all the nations. They gave birth to a new human outlook; they started on a new procession of ideals.

* * *

I saw that procession as the Legionnaires marched. Foresters from Oregon, gardeners from Florida, ranchmen from Texas, potato planters from Maine, Italians and Russians, Poles and Greeks, men and women from all the world were marching forward to a better day for all the world. America is humanity marching forward toward brotherhood. So it demands a devotion—not merely to one's own flag, to one's comfortable home, to one's bread and butter, but to the highest thing on earth, to human brotherhood.

That feeling of devotion was only increased by Boston's glowing contrast to Herr Hitler's Nuremberg.

Of course, not all is good in America. Not all was uplifting at the Legion convention. There was crudeness, puerility, vulgarity, disorder. But these weren't the salient features. What marked this monster gathering of Americans were friendliness, neighborliness, kindness and freedom. Strange to say, there was hardly a trace of militarism; there was no goose-stepping, no obsequiousness, no arrogance. Everything was informal. Each group, though co-operating with the others, was independent.

A family air prevailed. The family is democracy at its best. In Boston, boys and girls, fathers and mothers, marched and laughed together, beat drums and blew horns together. With nobody to boss them around. Such a civilization is good.

It would seem boastful to extol this Americanism, if it were not in danger. A terrific and aggressive force is trying to destroy it. That is Herr Hitler's Naziism, as exemplified at the annual Party Day in Nuremberg.

* * *

The Nuremberg celebration is a stupendous affair, lasting a week. Hundreds of thousands of people gather from all over Germany, and Germans from all over the world, to see a spectacular show, arranged by a tiny group of men as propaganda for themselves.

All houses are copiously decorated—by order. The city swims in bunting, put up officially. Party flags wave by the million. Everything moves as a machine. The whole place flames with hatred. Placards against Jews are seen in almost every store. Magazines ridiculing Jews and Christians are sold on every corner. Thunderbolts of scorn and deprecation are hurled at all other peoples.

Every moment the Führer is exalted—as a god. The Nazis are extolled as an elite group in a superior race. Arrogance is written on many faces; obsequiousness or fear on the others. Extreme tenseness prevails. Day and night echoes the song, "Germany, Germany over all, over all in the world." One sees a Juggernaut in action.

The whole celebration is a war cry. The countless banners are all battle flags. Men goose-step, women goose-step, children goose-step. Individuality, personality, the family spirit are trampled under foot. A vast human machine, of a myriad units, all stamping in unison, all as stiff as dolls, are managed by a single man, intent on dominating the world and destroying every existing social institution. The gigantic machine exhibited at Nuremberg has been created by Herr Hitler to exterminate all neighborly, friendly, freedom-loving democracy. It is aimed directly at that which we know to be good in America.

* * *

Herr Hitler is reported by his former friend, Hermann Rauschning to have expressed some of his ideals as follows: "Yes, we are barbarians. We want to be barbarians! The world can only be ruled by fear . . . Brutality is respected by the masses . . . They want that . . . They need a thrill of horror . . . Terror is the most effective political instrument . . . It is my duty to make use of every means of training the German people to severity and prepare them for war . . . We do not need to socialize banks and factories. We socialize human beings . . . The day of individual happiness has passed . . . We do not seek equality but mastery . . . National Socialism (Naziism) is more than a religion; it is the will to create mankind anew . . . I want men about me who see in force the motive element in history . . . I will stop at nothing . . . Success is the only criterion."

Herr Hitler has set out to attain world mastery through terror. He has begun his crusade to create mankind anew, by terror and force. He is trying to set up a new world order in which masses shall fear and ruthless dictators shall dominate.

Surely America's supreme task is to help stop that. R. H. MARKHAM

The Wide Horizon

How Will Unemployed Vote?

By Frederick W. Carr

A poll of 350 of the unemployed in Boston on their choice for President turns up the unexpected question of whether Mr. Roosevelt retains all of his exceptional appeal to the "underdog."

While too much cannot be deduced from a limited poll in a single city, it seems unusual that, in this count of the jobless, the percentage of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity should show a decline below his vote in the last two Presidential elections in Boston. The poll, made by this paper, found him the favorite of the unemployed who had a preference by 63.1 per cent. The Boston city-wide votes of 1932 and 1936 gave him 69.8 per cent. The discrepancy is a little over 6 per cent. Boston incidentally is Democratic two to one.

Comments made by the unemployed indicated that there is in fact some switching of votes ahead. While several Republicans said they would vote for the President rather than "change horses while crossing a stream," more Democrats declared they purposed voting for Mr. Willkie because they thought business had been better under Republican administrations than under the New Deal, and they felt Mr. Willkie's election would mean more jobs.

* * *

The jobless exercise a great deal more independence in their political thinking than the bulk of the WPA workers. A previous poll of the WPA also made here displayed a nearly 9-to-1 swing toward President Roosevelt. The most frequent explanation voiced was, "If it wasn't for him, I probably wouldn't have a job today." A number felt that if the Republicans came in, there wouldn't be any WPA.

The contrast between the nearly 2 to 1 and the nearly 9 to 1 of the pair of polls tends to show that the Social Security System brought in by the President does not make as many votes for him among its beneficiaries as the WPA.

The reasons are varied. For one thing, the WPA worker has a definite job, which is provided and paid by the Federal Government. The jobless man drawing unemployment compensation payments is in contact with the State rather than the Federal Government, and receives his money from the State, in a Federal-State system. While Federal law set up and Federal officials supervise the system, the States operate it.

The money for the WPA comes from Federal funds. The unemployment payments are financed by a pay-roll tax on employers. In a very few States the employees also contribute.

The WPA remains something of a public question mark, and its future does not appear altogether assured. Unemployment insurance, however, seems a fixture, no matter what party now comes in.

Also those unemployed within the past year or so—it is these who still have eligibility for benefits and among whom the Monitor's poll was taken—often have some resources of their own, are fresh from the atmosphere of business and industry, and include a higher percentage of self-starters than the WPA, which for many supplies a sorely needed last chance. Though the WPA has its own quota of high-grade people with initiative, a large percentage have tended to settle down to it as a rut to which they cling with both hands.

* * *

This will be the first Presidential election since unemployment insurance began to be paid under Federal requirements as a national system. Some 28,000,000 workers were covered last year. As of last month, it is estimated that about 1,250,000 jobless were receiving benefits.

The total of the unemployed, however, is much larger. To take one of the several figures, the Conference Board of New York City calculates the number of the jobless in July at 8,235,000. This includes the WPA workers, who are stated by the WPA to number 1,800,000, and nearly 300,000 in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Obviously, there are some millions of the unemployed in addition. These include those who have exhausted their eligibility for jobless payments, have not been taken on the WPA, and are on local or State relief, or otherwise are subsisting apart from aid from the Federal Government.

Besides, there is the great volume of unemployed farm labor, particularly workless sharecroppers in the South, and others who are not covered by the Federal unemployment compensation law.

What are all these thinking about Presidential politics?

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